FEBRUARY, 1960

CONCRETE

With '59 Business Up, Profit Down, What's Ahead for Next Year?

This New Machine Makes Pipe Right in the Trench

A Report on NCMA's New Office, New Staff Members and Laboratory

CAN YOU MATCH THESE FIGURES?

New

AVERAGE ½ MILL (5/100ths of one cent) PER 8" EQUIVALENT FOR ALL REPAIR PARTS EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD BOXES

HERE ARE THE FACTS

—Listed below are 23 representative GOCORP HYDRAULIC "SUPER" TRUSTEE PLANTS and the cost to the nearest 100th of one cent per 8" equivalent for all repair parts (except mold box parts) shipped by our repair department, *including spare parts now on customer's shelves.* Producers are indicated by letter designation only—Names and addresses on request. The TRUSTEE'S hydraulic drive means far fewer working parts; hence, ***much lower maintenance costs.***

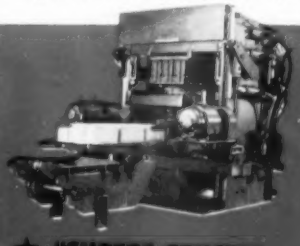
PLANT	PRODUCTION THRU JULY '59	PARTS COST (per unit) TO NEAREST 1/100 OF ONE CENT	PLANT	PRODUCTION THRU JULY '59	PARTS COST (per unit) TO NEAREST 1/100 OF ONE CENT	PLANT	PRODUCTION THRU JULY '59	PARTS COST (per unit) TO NEAREST 1/100 OF ONE CENT
A	4,000,000	2/100¢	I	2,500,000	3/100¢	Q	3,600,000	10/100¢
B	2,025,000	6/100¢	J	3,786,000	7/100¢	R	10,974,000	7/100¢
C	1,000,000	7/100¢	K	2,500,000	6/100¢	S	2,536,000	7/100¢
D	2,705,000	4/100¢	L	1,550,000	6/100¢	T	2,845,000	4/100¢
E	4,573,000	3/100¢	M	2,164,000	7/100¢	U	5,110,000	6/100¢
F	780,000	3/100¢	N	2,000,000	3/100¢	V	1,200,000	4/100¢
G	1,096,000	5/100¢	O	1,826,000	5/100¢	W	4,628,000	8/100¢
H	2,000,000	7/100¢	P	16,000,000	6/100¢			

On more than 81 million units produced by 23 plants using hydraulic "Super" TRUSTEES, the average cost per unit was *only 5/100ths of one cent.* Many plants that have had their TRUSTEES only a few months were not included. If your repair costs are higher, shouldn't you consider a TRUSTEE for your next machine?

The above figures were subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1959 by Mr. C. S. DeLamater, Sales Manager of the Gene Olsen Corporation.

Pearl K. Johnson

Notary Public, Lenawee County Michigan



★ "SUPER" TRUSTEE

★ "SPECIAL" TRUSTEE

★ 2X & 2½X TRUSTEES

★ RACKMAN

Automatic Rack Loaders and Unloaders

THE GENE OLSEN CORP.

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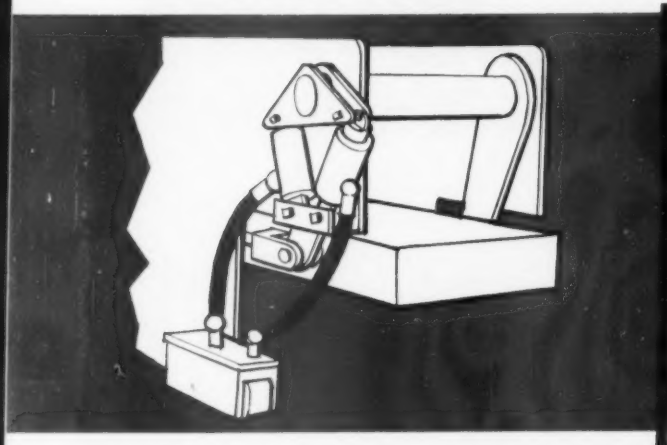
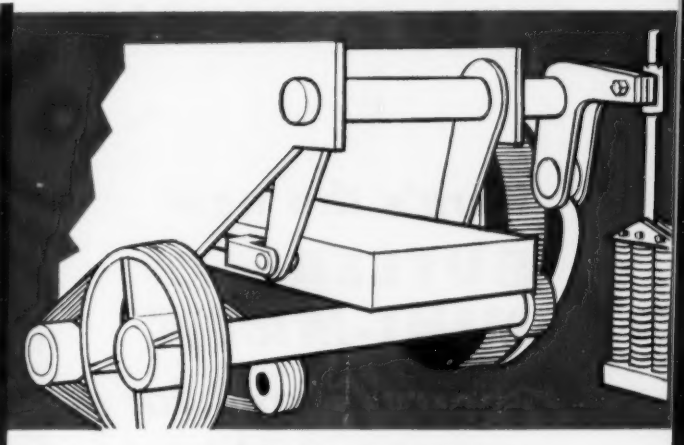
GO CORP ADRIAN-MICH.

HERE'S WHY MAINTENANCE COSTS ARE LESS WITH HYDRAULICS!

BASICALLY, SIMPLICITY AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MAKE THE DIFFERENCE. FOR INSTANCE, LET'S COMPARE JUST THE SIMPLE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM USED TO OPERATE THE FEED DRAWER ON A MODERN GOCORP "TRUSTEE" WITH THE COMPLEX POWER TRAIN REQUIRED TO DO THE SAME JOB ON A CAM MACHINE.





MODERN HYDRAULIC "TRUSTEE" FEED DRAWER
Parts Required

1 Hydraulic manifold (which also serves numerous other operations.)
2 Hydraulic hoses
2 Single Action, Hydraulic Cylinders, each of which includes:
- 1 Ram
- 2 Sets of packing
- 2 "O" Ring Seals

2 Brackets
4 Cylinder Pins

CAM OPERATED FEED DRAWER
Parts Required

1 Motor Sheave
4 Large "V" Belts
1 Counter Shaft Driven Sheave
1 Counter Shaft
2 Counter Shaft Bearings
1 Counter Shaft Drive Sheave
6 Extra Large "V" Belts
1 Large Cross Shaft Sheave
1 Large Cross Shaft
2 Cross Shaft Bearings
1 Cross Shaft Pinion Gear
1 Gigantic Bull Gear and Cam
1 Bull Gear Shaft
2 Bull Gear Shaft Bearings
1 Cam Follower
1 Cam Follower Roller
2 Cam Follower Bearings
1 Spring Shaft and Bracket
4 Yards of large diameter tension springs
1 Spring Anchor Bracket

Plus dozens of feet of lubricating tubing, dozens of lubrication fittings, nuts, bolts, keys, set screws, brackets and what have you.

AND REMEMBER, this is just *one* example of the maintenance savings that result from the use of hydraulics *throughout* GOCORP "TRUSTEES."

Be honest with yourself, now. Parts subject to wear, do wear out and have to be replaced. The parts cost enough but you also have the extra down time and the non-productive repair time of at least two men.

Sure, you have things go wrong with GOCORP "TRUSTEES," too, but you don't have to pull a bunch of shafts; do a lot of retiming and refitting; or back breaking juggling. Cylinders can be changed in a few minutes, hoses in the blink of an eye—and you get smoother, faster action to boot.

Modern, heavy machinery in practically every field has switched to hydraulics for power transmission. (Automobiles, road building equipment, cranes, machine tools—to name a few).

Times are changing, *HOW ABOUT YOU?*

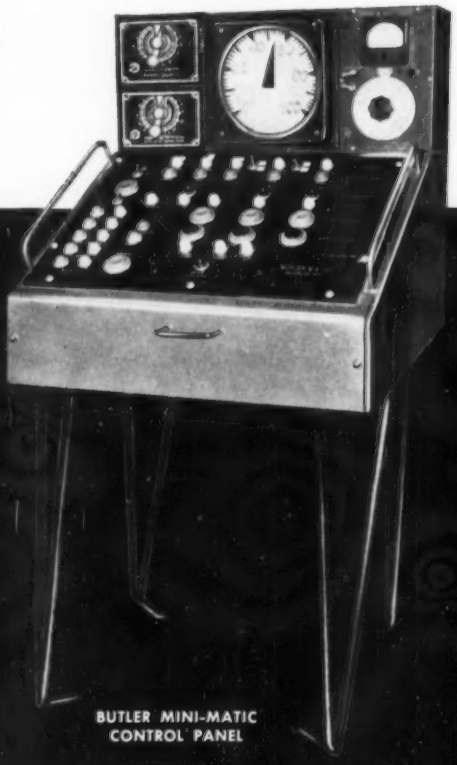
SEE RACKMAN IN ACTION
ASK TO SEE GOCORP'S MOVIE, "1,000 PROFITS AN HOUR"

THE GENE OLSEN CORP.

405 Grace St., Adrian, Michigan • Phone COlfax 5-7165 • CABLE ADDRESS: "GOCORP"

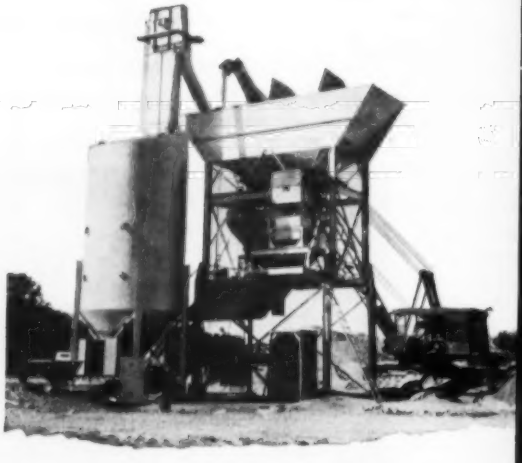
GOCORP
ADRIAN-MICH.

Virtually Vest-Pocket Control for Concrete Plants of Any Size



BUTLER MINI-MATIC CONTROL PANEL

Here's the new* BUTLER MINI-MATIC *control panel for pre-stressed concrete and ready mixed producers



INSTEAD of a giant, complex console to control your automatic batching, the BUTLER MINI-MATIC, practically a miniature, does everything its big brothers can do *on any plant of any size.* And in ready-mixed, your dispatcher is the operator.

And the MINI-MATIC is far easier to service. Relays are of the plug-in type — replaced in a moment when necessary. The front of the cabinet pulls out as a drawer for quick, easy access in servicing . . . as simple to reach as a handkerchief in a bureau.

Also included is a built-in panel for testing your relays.

Almost all BUTLER PLANTS for the concrete industries will be equipped with the MINI-MATIC.

Actually the MINI-MATIC can be installed right now in your present plant. So plan now to put the light, convenient, small space MINI-MATIC to profitable service for you, either in a new plant of BUTLER design — or in your present equipment.

Complete details — of course, rushed to you on request.

BUTLER BIN COMPANY
991 BLACKSTONE AVENUE
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

3071

CONCRETE

For producers of concrete block, precast and prestressed concrete products and ready mixed concrete

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It's a new BIG 6 – for 60!

Erickson

Model F6-W — Capacity 6000 lbs.

See us at N.C.M.A.— Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Feb. 21-24

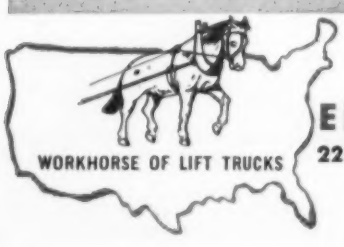
with 4-wheel design
4-speed transmission
6-cylinder Power

TOW IT! F6-W Available with forks that swing up and lock out of way in seconds; and with rear towing attachment (shown above).

Here's a new Erickson with power to burn and steady balance ready to take on your toughest jobs on the roughest yards. An automotive type steering axle provides ground gripping 4-point contact. Power steering is effortless.

This new F6-W has a world of power with its 6-cylinder Continental F-226 engine. With 4 speeds both forward and reverse you get exactly the power-speed combination you need. **Large 8.25 x 15" pneumatic drive tires and 7.50 x 15" steer tires give you unexcelled flotation and traction.**

See the new F6-W at the Erickson Sales, Parts and Service dealer nearest you, or write to us for F6-W information and name of your dealer. We are represented across the U.S. and in Canada and Mexico.



ERICKSON POWER LIFT TRUCKS, INC.

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News

Standard Slab Acquires Control of Cleveland Builders

The Standard Slag Co. has recently acquired 92% of the outstanding stock of the Cleveland Builders Supply Co., producer of clay brick, concrete block, gypsum products, prestressed concrete and other allied products.

New officers of the company are A. W. Wood, president; J. C. Ehle, vice president and general manager; Guthrie Bicknell, secretary-treasurer; E. M. Harper, vice president and general sales manager; and A. A. Bonnema, vice president-marketing. Warren E. Bucher is assistant treasurer.

John D. Kling, former president, remains on the board as does Thomas A. Burke. Also on the board are Wood, Ehle, Harper and Bicknell.

The founders and officers of Standard Slag, of Youngstown, Ohio, are L. A. Beeghly, president, and W. E. Bliss, vice president. Standard Slag also owns Goff-Kirby Co., another Cleveland building materials firm.

PCI Headquarters Moved to Chicago

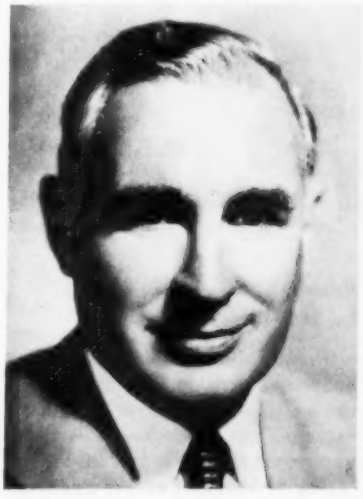
The Prestressed Concrete Institute established new headquarters in Chicago, Ill., at 205 W. Wacker Drive, effective January 1, it has been announced by Randall M. Dubois, newly elected PCI president.

The move from Boca Raton, Fla., was designed to provide greater centralization of activity and dissemination of information to the industry, Dubois explained.

The new headquarters will have an up-to-date library for use by members, engineers, construction experts, architects and students. It will also serve as liaison for the exchange of information and research between members.

Dubois, who is president of the Freyssinet Co., Inc., of New York, was elected PCI president at the November annual meeting. Other officers elected at that time were Jacob O. Whitlock, Mid-West Prestressed Concrete Co., vice president; Charles L. Scott, Jr., Southern Prestressed Concrete Co., Inc., secretary-treasurer.

Directors include Ross H. Bryan, Elmer D. Clark, R. O. Kasten, Charles B. Kiesle Jr., Ezra C. Knowlton, Robert J. Layman, John K. Zimmerman, and Robert A. Matthews.



Curtis Named President of Rockwin Prestressed

George L. Curtis, a vice president of United Concrete Pipe Corp., has been elected president of Rockwin Prestressed Concrete Corp., Santa Fe Springs, Calif., by the Rockwin board of directors. Rockwin is a subsidiary of the United firm which is based in Baldwin Park, Calif.

Curtis will continue to function as a United vice president.

NRMCA Moves Office to New Washington Address

Vince Ahearn, executive secretary, has announced that NRMCA moved to a new address, 1411 K Street, N.W., in Washington, D. C., effective December 1, 1959. The office formerly was in the Munsey building.

The phone number of the new office is REpublic 7-2315.

NC Products To Build Third Prestressed Plant

Construction has started at New Bern, N. C., on the third prestressed concrete products plant of North Carolina Products Corp., Raleigh, according to an announcement by Henry M. Shaw, president and general manager.

It is expected that the plant will be completed by the middle of March, with production of prestressed concrete piles, bridge beams, channel sections, double tee roof and floor systems, and other prestressed products.

The plant will be located on land leased from Superior Stone Co., an American-Marietta division, which will supply crushed stone. The new plant will cost about $250,000 and will initially employ 20 to 30 men.

TAA, TRMCA To Meet in El Paso April 28-30

Ray L. Cain, executive secretary, has announced that the Texas Aggregates Assoc. and the Texas Ready Mixed Concrete Assoc. will hold their joint sixth annual convention at the Hilton Hotel, El Paso, Tex., on April 28-30.

Franklin Concrete Moves Headquarters

Franklin Concrete, Inc., has announced that company headquarters have moved from Franklin, Tenn., to nearby Nashville. The move, according to co-owner Howard Johnston, will affect only three employees.

Production will continue at the Franklin plant, and an office will be maintained at this plant. The change was made because most of the company's business is in Nashville, Johnston said. The Nashville operation is at 411 Foster St., where the office will be located.

This Nashville plant was purchased last year from Marietta Concrete Corp. The company has just completed a $200,000 expansion program.

News

Minn. CPA Elects Freidheim President

C. M. Freidheim, Jr., was elected president of the Minnesota Concrete Products Assoc. at the annual meeting held Dec. 7-8 at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis.

Other officers elected are G. F. Johnston of Mankato and G. C. Olstad of Austin, vice presidents; Bert Berchem, St. Paul, secretary; and Donald Erickson, treasurer.

W. J. Brull, of Duluth, was elected executive secretary.

Parme Named To Head New PCA Engineer Group

PCA has announced formation of an advanced engineering group to be headed by Alfred L. Parme, nationally known structural engineer.

G. Donald Kennedy, PCA president, described the new group as a "highly specialized unit, bringing together unusual engineering talent for the development of basic engineering data."

Its purpose, according to Kennedy, will be "to apply the most advanced engineering, mathematical and physical principles, and the most modern test data, to achievement of even more efficient use of concrete in its many applications."

The group, which will include an electronic computer specialist and draftsman in addition to engineers, will draw on investigations of the PCA laboratory in Skokie. Methods of design of large dams, building frames and concrete shell roofs were cited as some areas in which advanced work will be undertaken by the group.

In addition, design and construction ideas from foreign and other sources will be reviewed, specialized computer programs originated, and advancements in various fields of concrete use analyzed.

Parme's former position as manager of the Structural & Railways Bureau of PCA will be filled by Walter E. Kunze, formerly assistant manager of the bureau, and most recently manager of Personnel Training.

John C. Seeger, Jr., will replace Kunze as manager of Personnel Training.

Williams

Aaron

Aaron, Williams Appointed by ACP Pipe Association

The appointments of Jack C. Williams and Roy Aaron as assistants to the managing director of the American Concrete Pipe Assoc. has been announced by Howard F. Peckworth, managing director, effective immediately.

American-Marietta Buys Spokane Concrete Pipe

The Spokane (Wash.) Concrete Pipe Co. has been purchased by American-Marietta Co., Chicago, from the majority stockholders, Carl B. Warren and Charles E. Walters.

The company will be known as the Spokane Concrete Conduit Co., of the A-M conduit division.

Warren, who founded the Spokane company 40 years ago, has retired. Walters, with the company for 10 years, remains as manager.

Included in the sale, for an undisclosed price, was the Alaska Concrete Products Co., with plants in Fairbanks and Anchorage.

The Kitimat Concrete Products, Ltd., of Kitimat, B. C., Canada, was not included in the sale, and will continue to be owned by Warren and Walters.

Leap Opens Office in Atlanta

Leap Structural Concrete, Inc., prestressed concrete producer, has opened offices in Atlanta, with a plant at Powder Springs expected to be in operation in the state early in 1960.

The new office is at 165 Alexander St. NW. The plant will employ some 15 workers, producing 32 varieties of prestressed concrete, according to J. Warren Thompson, Leap vice president and general manager.

John LaRowe is sales manager of the new Georgia company.

Collins Elected President of United Materials

J. Harold Collins has been elected president of United Materials Corp., New Jersey. United operates five ready mix plants in the New Jersey area with the main plant at Wayside.

Other officers elected include Ira L. Crouse and Conrad Sebolt, vice presidents; Duncan Thecker, secretary and general manager.

Collins replaces former president Ira Crouse, who's partially retiring.

Anderson Appointed Mgr. of Prestress Division

Glenn I. Anderson has been named manager of the new prestressed concrete steel form division of the Valley Mfg. Co., Valley, Nebr. The division is to begin production in early 1960.

Elwyn Seelye Dies

Elwyn E. Seelye, authority on concrete design and construction and a structural engineer, died in early January at the age of 75.

His firm, Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht, served as consultants on many well known structures, including the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington.

He was a pioneer in the development of flat-plate concrete buildings and steel-concrete construction.

Judges Announced For NCMA Contest

The National Concrete Masonry Association has announced the selection of its judges for the First Annual Advertising and Promotion Awards Contest.

They are: Arthur H. Keyes, Jr., AIA, a principal in the architectural firm of Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon of Washington, D. C., Professor Theodore H. Levin, associate professor at American University, Washington, D. C., and John P. Walker, advertising executive of Roche, Rickerd & Cleary, Chicago.

The three-man team was invited to do the contest honors as a result of their outstanding achievements and contributions within their respective professions, announced William P. Markert, director of promotion of NCMA.

The contest, designed to measure the quality of advertising and sales promotion of concrete masonry in local areas, is open to NCMA members throughout the United States and Canada.

All entries will be judged at the Association's national headquarters, 1015 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. Announcement of winners and certificates of award will be made at NCMA's annual convention, February 23, at the Statler-Hilton, Los Angeles.

MPS Merger Story Correction

Leonard F. Hinds, Jr., president of M.P.S. Industries, Inc., of Kendall, Fla., has written us as follows:

I am writing to clarify the news item published in your December issue in regard to the newly formed M.P.S. Industries, Inc., here in Dade County.

M.P.S. Industries, Inc., is a separate and completely distinct corporate entity, owned commonly by stockholders of the I. E. Schilling Co., Monnah Park Block Co., Inc., Pafco Industries, Inc., and Seminole Rock Products.

The last four companies named have been, and are continuing, to operate under their separate and distinct corporate organizations, and they have not been merged together under the name of M.P.S. Industries, as your article stated.

Keller Elected Pres. of Colo. Ready Mix Corp.

Clinton H. Keller was recently elected president of Ready Mix Corp., of Colorado Springs, Colo. He has been vice president and general manager, as well as a director, since the company was organized in 1955.

Luckman Predicts Building Boom in '60 "Greatest Known"

The prediction that the "United States will this year embark upon the greatest building boom the world has ever seen," was made by Architect Charles Luckman, president of Charles Luckman Associates, in an address before the 39th Massachusetts Building Congress dinner at the Statler Hilton, Boston, Jan. 14.

"Looking ahead only half a lifetime to the year 2000," Luckman declared, "we can foresee a population of at least 350 million people. Moreover, if we are to achieve the 5% economic growth a year required to keep pace with Soviet economic expansion, we must reach a Gross National Product — measured in today's dollars — of $3000 billion."

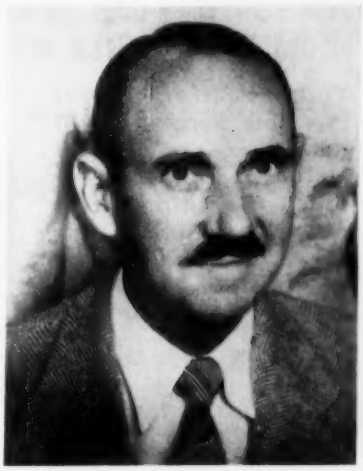
He added that, 40 years hence, "the automated work week will be down to 20 hours, a doubling of today's leisure time."

Luckman, who heads a planning-architecture-engineering firm, stressed that such changes in income and leisure would have a momentous, incredible impact upon our civilization and architecture.

Speaking before 900 members and guests of the Congress, which includes architects, engineers, contractors, suppliers, financiers and labor leaders, Luckman forecast that the building industry would reach an $85 billion a year level in 1970, as compared with $62 billion in 1959.

He pointed out that total anticipated outlays for building during the decade of the "Stupendous Sixties" can be conservatively put at $650 billion. Luckman also stated that, "given progress toward peace, the building industry can plan for an unprecedented future" in responding to three major challenges; the population explosion; the surge of economic expansion; and the accelerating rate of change in building needs that will mark the 1960-1970 period.

Otto Buehner Dies



Otto Buehner, second oldest of eight Buehner sons, died in November in Phoenix, Ariz., a victim of cancer.

At the time of his death, Otto Buehner was president of two Salt Lake City companies: Buehner Block Co., long-time concrete masonry manufacturers and Otto Buehner Co., manufacturers of Mo-Sai cast stone and pre-stressed concrete products.

The story of the Buehner family is one of enterprise, faith and hard work. Otto was an integral part of that story. It began in 1900 in Stuttgart, Germany, with a decision and a dream. That same year Otto was born, the second son of Carl F. and Bertha Buehner.

Otto's father had made a big decision. He had decided to come to America. He had listened to Mormon missionaries, accepted their words as the truth and decided to migrate to

Continued on page 40

Who said it couldn't be done?

Columbia did it... with the new 1960 SUPER 12

A BIG-FAST-RUGGED 3-block machine with all the speed and easy maintenance features of the famous Super 10... a machine capable of 8 cycles, in day after day operation...

...and this is what they said couldn't be done!

THE SUPER 12 CAN BE ADAPTED TO USE MOLDS FROM MANY OTHER MACHINES...

Your questions about this new Super 12 will be answered at the NCMA Convention — or for further information call your Columbia representative today.

Columbia MACHINE

Home Office: 107 Grand Blvd., Vancouver, Washington
Branches: Mattoon, Illinois; Burbank, California

Manufacturers and world-wide distributors of a complete line of plant equipment for production of concrete products

You are invited to make our Suite in the Hotel Statler your Los Angeles headquarters.

Construction Volume Totals $73 Billion In 1959 For New Record; May Reach $76 Billion In 1960

Construction volume in 1959 registered its greatest annual increase in 10 years, climbing to a total of $73 billion, and prospects are bright for another record-breaking year in 1960, the Associated General Contractors of America stated in its annual year-end review and outlook statement.

The 1959 total, consisting of $54 billion in new construction put in place and an estimated $19 billion in maintenance and repair operations, was sparked by a sharp increase in residential volume and moderate rises in most other major types of construction.

Thus construction, as the nation's largest production activity, broke dollar volume records for the 14th successive year, continuing to account for more than 15 per cent of the gross national product, and for some 15 per cent of total employment, directly and indirectly.

A total of more than $76 billion is forecast for 1960, depending on settlement of the steel strike and other factors, made up of $56.1 billion in new construction and about $20 billion in maintenance and repair. The figures do not include work in the new States of Alaska and Hawaii, nor overseas construction performed by the American government and private enterprises.

Growth Exceeds Expectations

The AGC, representing 7,400 leading construction firms of all types throughout the country which perform the majority of contract construction, based its outlook on studies of official governmental figures and information from authoritative private sources. Basic assumptions are that costs will not rise appreciably, materials will be plentiful, no prolonged work stoppages will occur in basic industries, and that investment in construction will not be seriously retarded in the increasing competition for capital in the tight money market.

Construction volume in 1959 increased 10 per cent over the 1958 total for the largest year-to-year rise since 1950, considerably exceeding most forecasts made at the beginning of the year.

Private construction, propelled by a spectacular spurt in residential activity, rose 13 per cent to $37.8 billion, reversing a four-year trend when private construction as a whole had about leveled off. Residential building, running ahead of 1958 by more than 30 per cent in the summer months, rounded out the year at $22.2 billion for an over-all increase of 23 per cent.

Nonresidential private building remained near the 1958 level at $8.6 billion, with rises in commercial, religious, and social and recreational construction offsetting a continued decline in industrial building.

Private industrial building continued to reflect effects of the 1958 recession, as well as the steel strike, dropping 18 per cent to about $2 billion, but a recovery was in sight by year's end.

Public utilities, a mainstay in private construction, remained stable at the high level of $5.1 billion.

Public construction rose 5 per cent to $16.2 billion in 1959, with most major categories sharing in the increase.

Highway construction, the largest single category of public work increased 5 per cent to $5.8 billion, although its momentum was slowed by the crisis in financing the long-range federal-aid program.

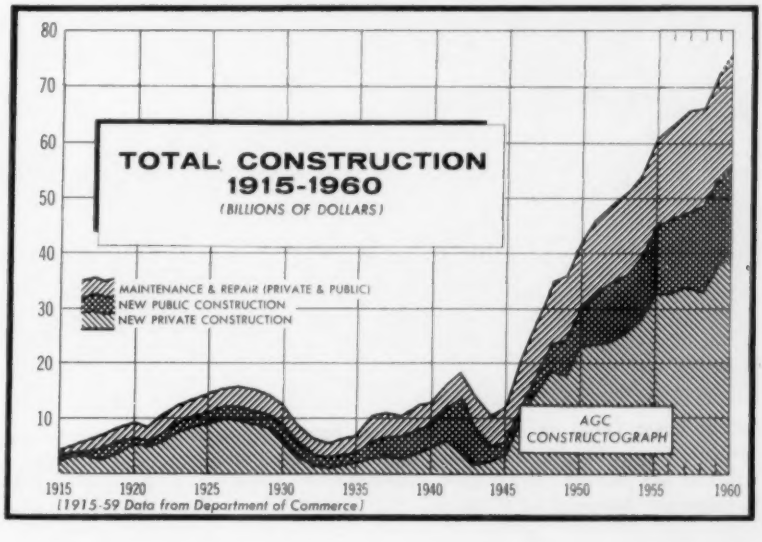
Other state and local public works, such as sewer and water facilities, hospitals, public service enterprises and administrative buildings, showed moderate increases. Educational building, however, declined 7 per cent to $2.7 billion in the face of a continuing shortage of classrooms.

In the programs financed principally by the federal government, military construction increased 6 per cent of $1.5 billion, and conservation and development facilities rose 13 per cent to nearly $1.2 billion.

Outlook for 1960

The estimate of more than $56 billion in new construction in 1960 hinges on the basic assumption that the steel strike will not be resumed, and that uninterrupted production will bring structural and other steel types required for construction back

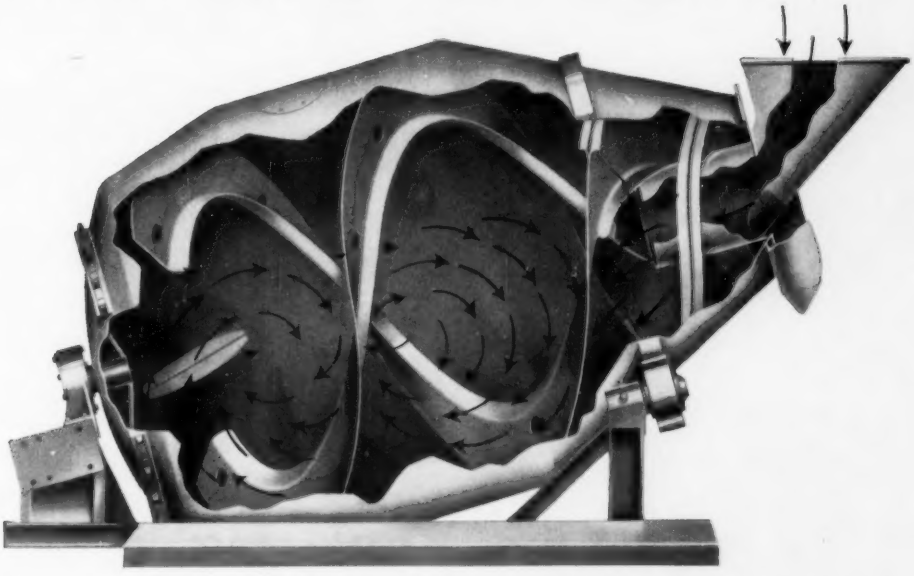
Continued on page 42



JAEGER "DEEP SCOOP"...

34,000 CUBIC YARDS OF RUNWAY CONCRETE POURED AT NIGHT: To minimize the traffic problem of the world's busiest airport, Jaeger Model "F" 8-yard mixers delivered all concrete at night for the taxiways and aprons built at Chicago Midway Airport by Cor-Rock Construction Company, joint venture of J. M. Corbett and Rock River Construction Companies. Material is 3" slump.

the 1960 truck mixer for paving and prestressing concrete



New "Deep Scoop" blades, smoothly die-formed with integral lips and much larger area, increase mixing speed and uniformity of low slump concrete, and discharge 20% to 30% faster *clean to the end.*

Now you can produce specification concrete, as well as easier mixes, efficiently and at a profit.

The 1960 Jaeger "Deep Scoop" mixer equips you to mix the stiffest low slump concrete which ordinary truck mixers find so difficult, and to discharge it cleanly, in much less time.

Latest "Deep Scoop" mixing and discharge blades are smoothly die formed to the famous Jaeger large diameter drum, with "throw back" reversing blades. They have no seams, angles or corners. They mix powerfully and uniformly, without wet or dry spots. Discharge is up to 30% faster and sustained to the last cupful.

LET US SEND FACTS

If you are interested in getting more daily production per truck and driver, and an assured share of the growing market for specification concrete, let us tell you more about the 1960 "Deep Scoop." Send for Catalog TMH-O, or see your Jaeger distributor.

GET ALL THESE FEATURES

"DEEP SCOOP" DRUM: A major development in truck mixers to meet today's concrete specifications at a profit.

3-SPEED TRANSMISSION WITH 2-LEVER SYNCHROMESHED SHIFT: Versatility of operation with light-touch control for the closest regulation of wet material discharge.

YOUR CHOICE OF DRIVING METHOD: Either Continental or Chrysler separate engine, or power take-off from flywheel or from front of truck.

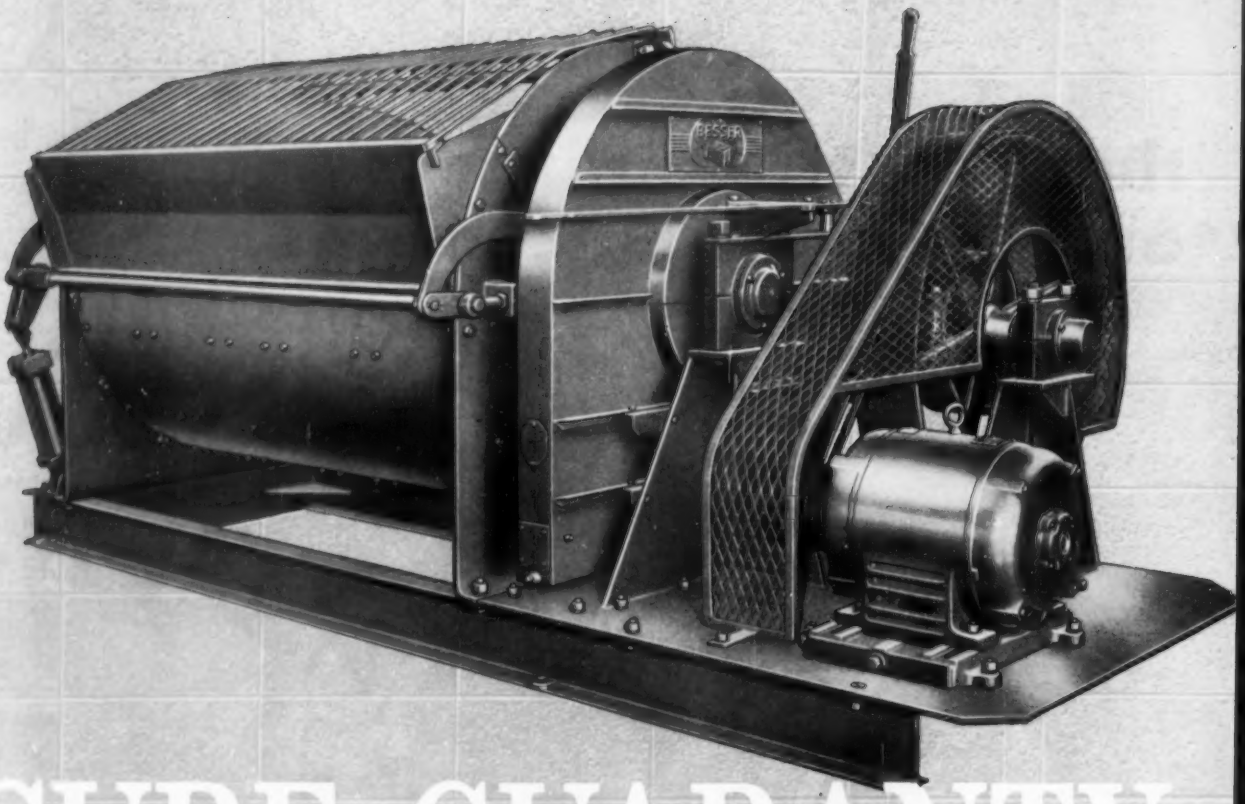
BIG CAPACITY CHUTE HEAD with improved fixed pivot support. Improved type chute carrier.

COMPLETE CHOICE of type of water system, water entry, end loader, drum door and other optional equipment.

THE JAEGER MACHINE COMPANY, 522 Dublin Avenue, Columbus 16, Ohio

AIR COMPRESSORS • PUMPS • CONCRETE MIXERS • CONCRETE SPREADERS AND FINISHERS

For more information use postcard facing page 48.



SURE GUARANTY

of profitable batch-mixer performance

Optional pneumatic equipment for operating the mixer discharge gate includes the following: (1) air filter, (2) air regulator, (3) air lubricator, (4) air-control valve.

Both liners and twin spiral blades of Besser Batch Mixer are made of long wearing Ni-Hard abrasion-resisting iron.

it's BESSER built!

Ask the man who *runs* one — Besser mixers pay off in trouble-free operation batch after batch, year after year. And when service is needed, Besser hurries expert help and necessary parts to you within 24 hours. That's why you're better off with a Besser — you get a mixer that stands up and a company that stands behind it.

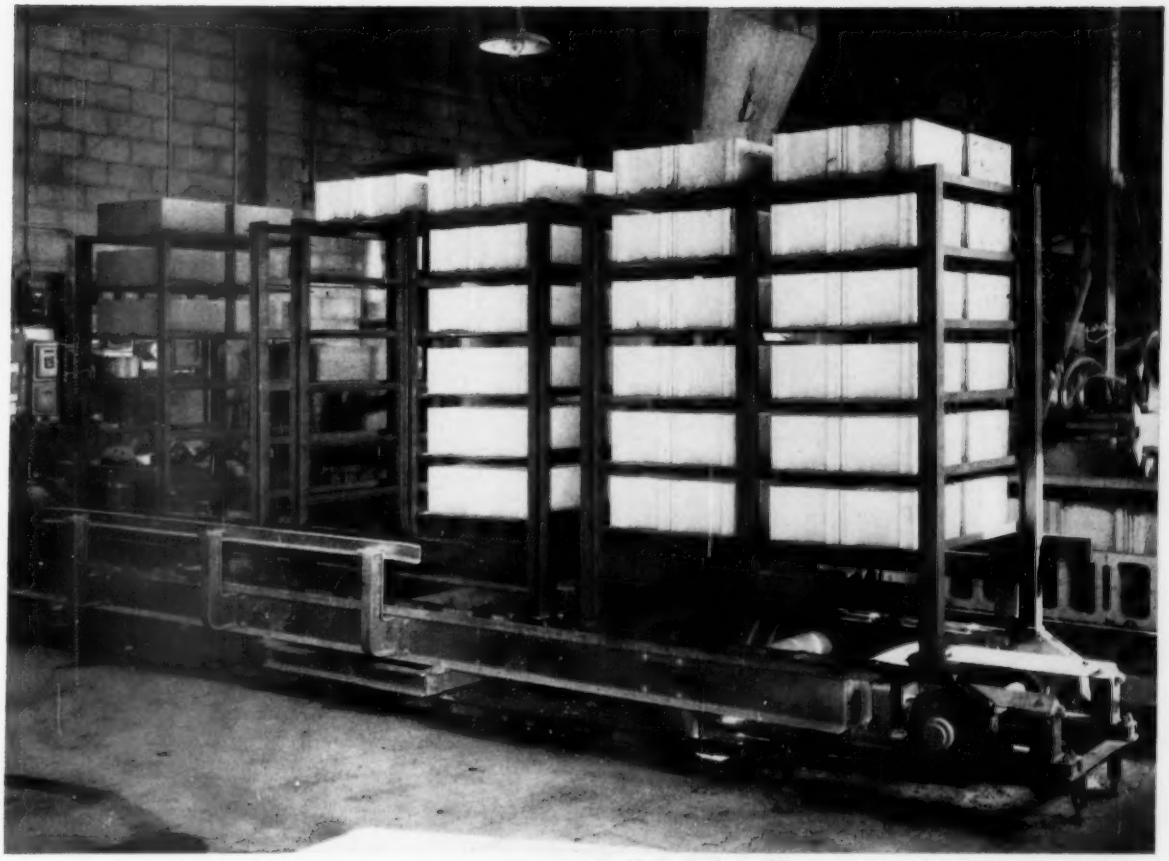
IMPORTANT FEATURES INCLUDE:
- Fully-enclosed anti-friction bearings
- Sturdy bearing supports
- All-steel gears
- Heavy-duty construction throughout

PLUS THESE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:
- Mixer blade with eccentric adjustment
- Removable head section
- Clutch handle extension
- Heavy-duty pulley shaft

There are many other advantages that prove Besser's 55-year philosophy, "Besser builds it better or Besser doesn't build it." Get all the facts in Bulletin No. 111A. Write for your copy.

BESSER Company
Dept. 127 • Alpena, Michigan, U.S.A.
FIRST IN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

A9-397



Actual unretouched photo. Courtesy, Maramonte & Son, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Do you want to throw away all the profit on 28,800 eight inch blocks?

The pro-rated annual replacement *cost* on your 120 racks* exceeds the net profit produced by making and selling 28,800 eight inch blocks!

That is . . . if you net 5c per block (and how many do?)

Think about that for a moment! How hard is it to make and *keep* $1,440? It's hard enough to produce 28,800 blocks and pretty tough to sell them . . . but when January rolls around and you suddenly realize the profit on those 28,800 blocks went *rusting* down the drain, it hurts.

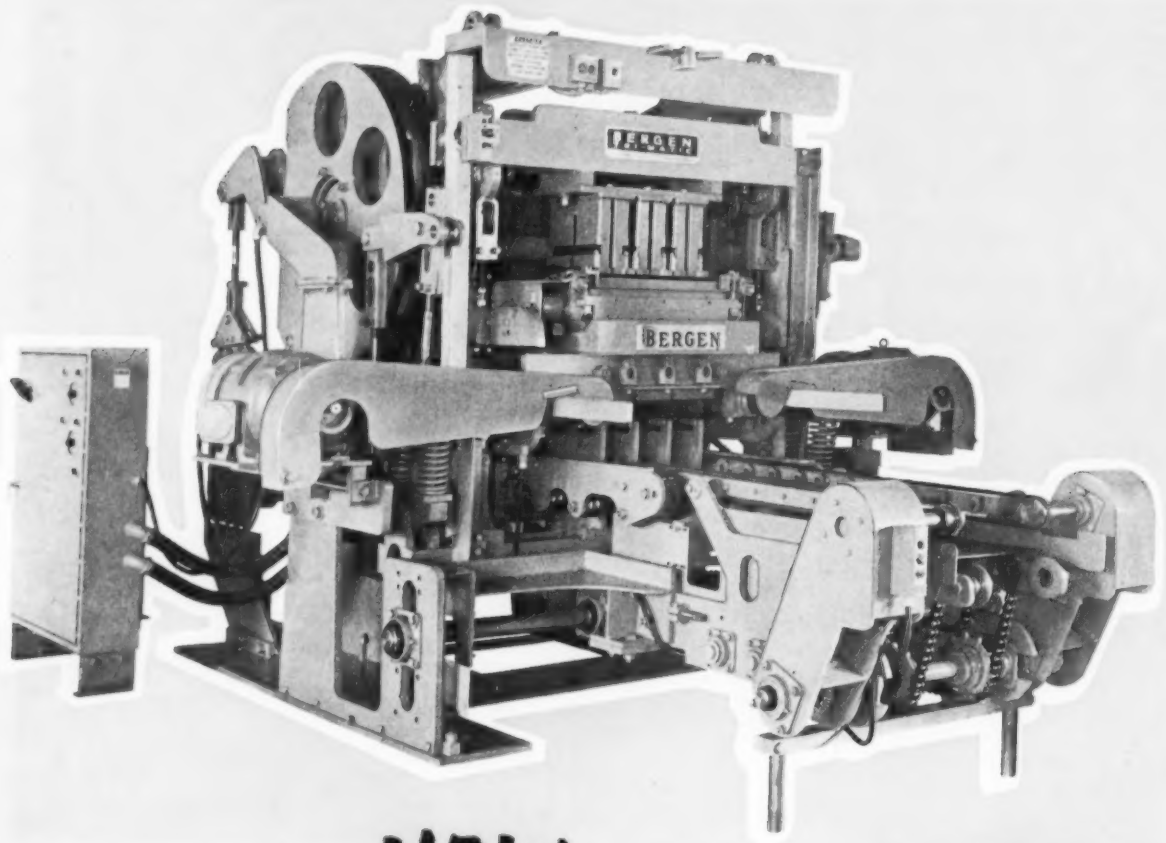
Well . . . stop it! And stop it now with RRP! RRP was designed to stop rust on steel block racks. It has stopped rust for other people. It will stop rack rusting for you! And . . . you do not have to *wire-brush* or *sand-blast* your racks! Apply RRP right over the existing rust . . . in any kind of weather.

Every day you wait is costing you money! You can protect four new racks or stop rust on two old rusted-up racks with each gallon of RRP. Order your requirements today. The price is $3.50 a gallon. Your satisfaction is unconditionally guaranteed!

EDICK LABORATORIES, INC. 2358 South Burrell, Milwaukee 7, Wis.

CHEMISTS FOR THE CONCRETE INDUSTRY

*Based on an average rack life of 5 years, replacing 1/5 of the racks each year at a cost of $60.00 per rack, equals $1,440 per year for the average sized plant.



The *NEW* 12" HIGH
BERGEN TRI-MATIC
for cost-conscious Blockmakers

This machine has the muscle—16 tons of it—to produce blocks 3⅝" to 12" high steadily all day, at rates exceeding 1000 8" equivalents per hour. It is a big brother of the tried and proven BERGEN TRI-MATIC that has given blockmakers many years of profitable high-output, low-maintenance service.

The new Bergen TRI-MATIC has important improvements all of which have one objective—to make more money for the Blockmaker. More than ever the TRI-MATIC is engineered and precision-built for maximum simplicity—to keep wear and repair costs at a minimum. This machine's rugged construction assures you many years of dependable, service-free, low-cost operation. Shrewd blockmakers will find this machine the *best buy* for their money . . . today and tomorrow. Ask us for further information.

BERGEN

Machine and Tool Co., Inc., Nutley, N. J.

Telephone: NOrth 7-7300 **Cable: "BERGENCO" (Nutley, N. J.)**

Bergen manufactures a complete line of Block Plant Equipment—Batch Mixers, Skip Hoists, Off-bearing Hoists, Height and Density Control Panels, Mold Repair Tables, and a full line of mold attachments and replacement parts.

Editorial

Zoning Fights and PR

When we were gathering the news for this issue, we saw news story after news story about zoning fights going on in all parts of this country and even up in Canada. This reminded us that each month we see many such news stories.

All have a similar pattern. A concrete products or ready mix producer wants to expand, or open a new plant, or perhaps the town wants to re-zone the plant's area. Usually citizens' committees protest the building or expansion of a plant because of dirt, noise, traffic and such. All of these zoning fights are much too common.

There are several ways to overcome this problem. One that we heard about is a concrete company that's decided to ignore zoning, to go ahead and build a plant without city approval.

We feel a more promising solution would be in public relations. Zoning fights might very well be the best argument for having a well planned public relations program, involving dust control, noise control, safety in plant and on the highway, and the other necessary parts. Anything done in advance of a zoning scrap to help convince citizens that a concrete plant isn't a community liability would certainly help. Trying this approach *after* the fight is underway obviously isn't as valuable as a continuing public relations program.

Such a public relations program should also point out the important part the concrete producer plays in the town's economy, the need for concrete if a town is to grow in size.

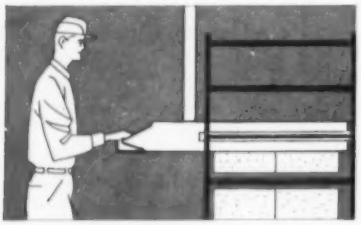
If you've been postponing or refusing to consider public relations work in your town for any reason, avoiding zoning or rezoning fights would seem to be a large, logical reason for an all around, well planned public relations effort in your town.

NOW! UNLOAD AND CUBE SIX BLOCKS AT A TIME!

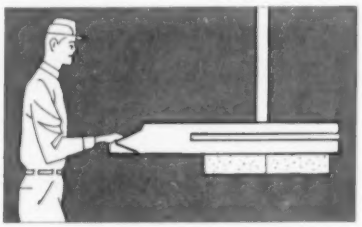
A Truly Efficient Method for SAVING TIME, SPACE and EFFORT!

NEW "636 BLOCUBER"

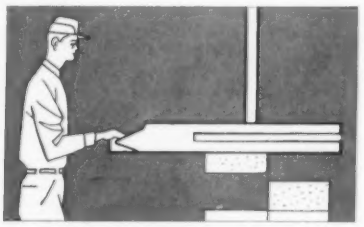
Progressive concrete block producers have asked for it, — and here it is! The first and only simplified method of mechanically unloading the rack completely from one side, six blocks at a time, and carrying them to the cube. Block breakage is practically reduced to nil. Six blocks handled at a time with less manual effort than one at a time. Now the unloading and cubing can be done in half the time, half the space, with resulting economies and efficiencies that make the "636 BLOCUBER" practically a necessity in modern plant operation. Thoroughly proven in actual operation, — performance satisfaction completely guaranteed. Get all the facts, — act now!



1. "636 BLOCUBER" enters rack full depth, with air cylinder suspension automatically retracted to front to permit safe and protective clamping of front and rear blocks in single operation.



2. "646 BLOCUBER" handles full 6-block load with greatest of ease; suspension cylinder automatically centers itself to provide correct weight balance.



3. "636 BLOCUBER" clamps and releases load with finger-tip button controls, front three blocks, rear three blocks, or all six blocks, at operator's will. Handles 12", 10", 8", 6", 4" solids, also brick and patio blocks.

THE LITHIBAR COMPANY

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

WRITE, or better yet, WIRE or PHONE for FULL DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS.

For more information use postcard facing page 48.

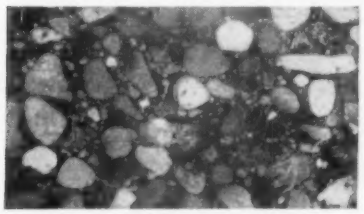
ALPHA

BETTER CONSTRUCTION THROUGH BETTER USE OF CEMENTS

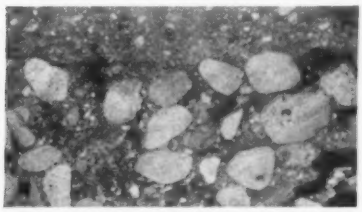
news and notes from the field

Dusting Concrete Floors—Causes and Preventions

When a concrete floor dusts it is because the wearing surface is weak and traffic has caused it to become powdery. The wearing surface of a concrete floor is comparatively thin in cross section, and its construction must be controlled by certain basic principles. When properly constructed this top surface will resist extremely severe wear and abrasion indefinitely, and dusting will not occur.



UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION of coarse aggregate particles in correctly built concrete floor. Note that aggregate extends right up to wearing surface.



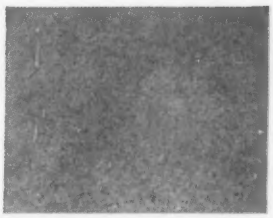
WEAK WEARING-SURFACE shows low strength layer of fines. Overtroweling has caused fine particles to rise to the top. Result is excessive shrinkage, cracking and dusting.

What Causes Dusting?

Weak surfaces and dusting generally result from the use of overly wet mixes, excessive troweling and/or inadequate curing which allows rapid evaporation of mixing water at the surface.

To confirm the fact that these practices actually cause dusting, an experienced finisher was called into the laboratory at one of the Alpha plants. He was asked to construct two slabs using the same concrete mix for each, but the slump, finishing and curing of the two slabs were to be drastically different.

Sample A



Curing and finishing of this slab conformed to the recommendations for proper construction that follow. Sample A had a smooth, hard surface which did not dust.

Sample B

In sample B water was added to increase the slump to 7 inches. It was troweled excessively and not properly cured. Sample B had a soft surface which was easily scratched with a nail as shown in the above illustration.

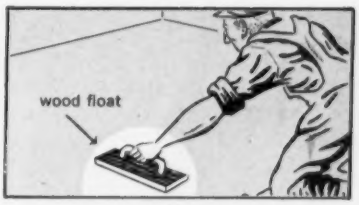
Since the cement and aggregates for each sample were identical, and each slab subjected to the same weather conditions, this Alpha experiment shows conclusively that the wetter mix, overtroweling and inadequate curing definitely produced the extreme difference in results.

How to Build Heavy-Duty Concrete Floors

1. Use a relatively dry mix, not over 4-inch slump, on a *damp* subgrade. For machine floating, water should not exceed 4 gal. per sack of cement; for hand floating not more than 5 gal. per sack of cement.

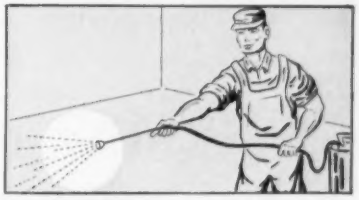
2. Compact by tamping, rolling or vibrating. If vibration is used, it should be uniformly applied and slump should not exceed one inch.

3. Strike off and wood float to grade immediately. If necessary, use steel trowel sparingly to remove float marks. Avoid excessive troweling!



4. Where an extremely smooth surface is desired, an intermediate troweling may be used with great care immediately after the water sheen leaves the surface.

5. Give final steel troweling when finger pressure just dents the surface. The trowel will then produce a ringing sound. Use enough finishers to handle the concrete when ready.



6. Cure with waterproof paper, membrane curing compounds, wet burlap or by ponding with water. Start curing as soon as possible.

Do not omit any of the above steps. Often small imperfections in fresh concrete surfaces do not show after the concrete is cured; so excessive troweling is unnecessary.

These recommendations are intended for use in finishing horizontal surfaces of non air-entrained concrete. When air-entrained concrete is used, slightly different techniques may be required in steel troweling to prevent pulling or tearing the concrete surface.

More Information

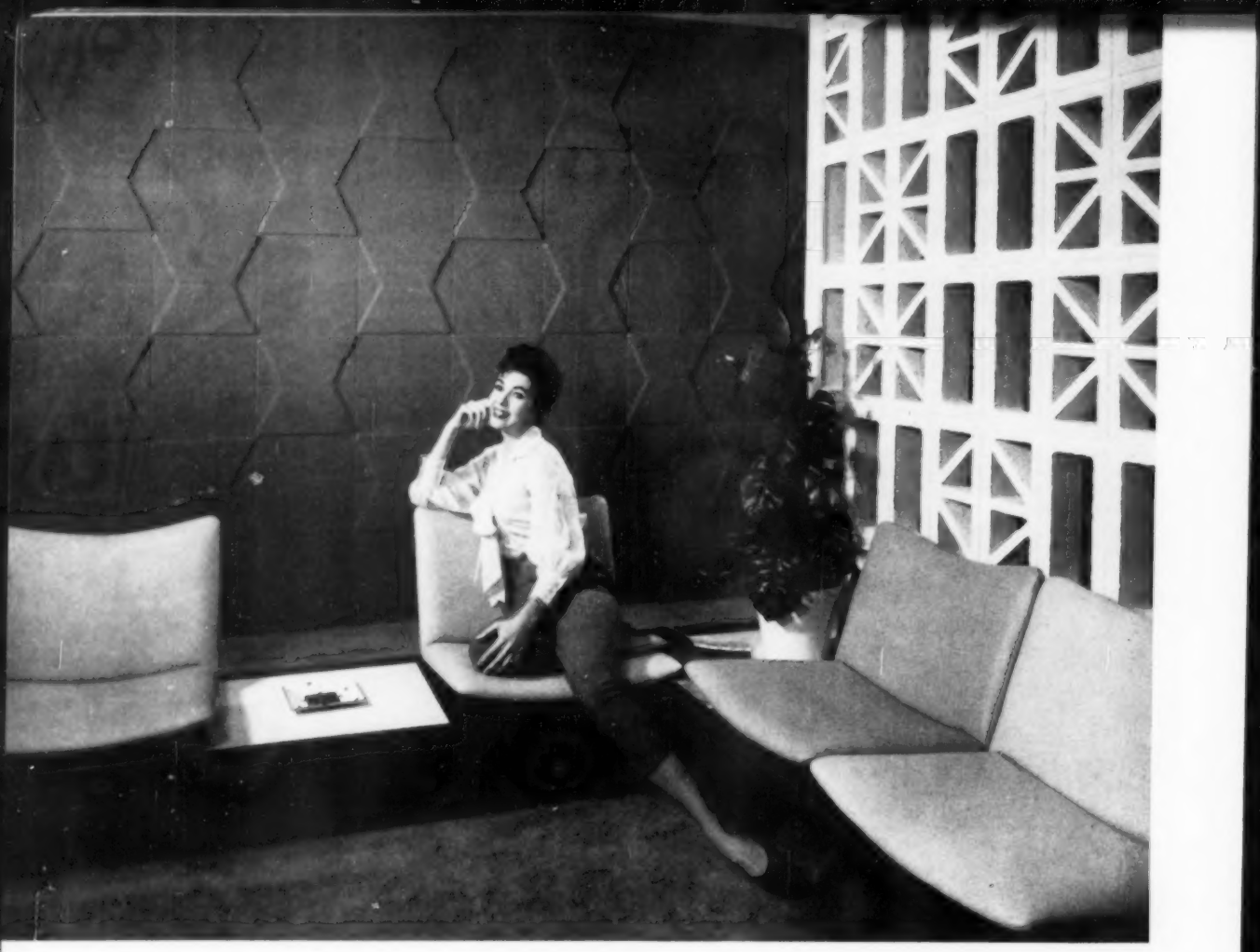
Write for a copy of the Alpha Craftsmanship in Concrete Folder: Steel Trowel Finishing. Consult with your Alpha representative on any unusual problem.

ALPHA

PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Alpha Building, Easton, Pa.

For more information use postcard facing page 48.



At NCMA: A New Lab, New People, A New Office

What with the recent move of the national office to Washington, the addition of a laboratory, addition of new staff members, plus continuing work in engineering, promotion and other aspects, we feel that the activities of NCMA should be reported more fully than in the past.

To accomplish part of this, this month we begin a series of reports, or extended news stories, on aspects of NCMA activity so that members and non-members alike will either be informed of these happenings or will have their memories refreshed.

In this initial report there are three main parts: pictures of the new office and staff members; a report on the physical set-up of the new laboratory; and a report on some of the new staff members.

First, the Laboratory

Addition of the new laboratory, even on a small scale, is an important step for NCMA, we feel. We similarly feel that for the best description of the laboratory, the words of Director of Engineering R. E. Copeland are best:

The new laboratory is conveniently located in the same building with our headquarters office. Here we will have approximately 1,200 square feet of floor area for laboratory work. The Board approved a budget of $10,000 for the equipment to be installed initially, during fiscal year 1960. This will provide most of the facilities now planned, except for a compression machine which will be purchased and installed later.

A small office for the research engineer and for laboratory files, records, etc., has already been built

and Mr. Toennies and Mr. Markovic have been busy studying equipment catalogs and prices and preparing layouts of equipment location.

The final layout already has been decided upon with the principal pieces of equipment located and identified.

Major Equipment Plan

The major equipment planned includes a Ro-Tap and set of standard sieves, 20 cubic foot freezer, capping table, carbon dioxide generator and carbonation chamber, 24″ x 5′ autoclave, low pressure steam curing cabinet, moist curing cabinet, water absorption tank, British drying cabinet, mechanically ventilated, electrically heated oven for drying specimens to an oven-dry condition, mortar mixer, small concrete mixer, mortar flow table, vibrating molding machine for making small specimens, apparatus for testing mortars for water retention, cement autoclave, cube molds, scales, relative humidity (Menzel) meter, Whittemore strainage, precision balance, chemical apparatus, glassware, work benches, instrument locker, etc.

There will be many small items, too numerous to mention. Procurement and installation of this equipment are ready to go ahead and we expect the laboratory to be in operation by about January 1.

The laboratory, although small, will permit us to undertake a wide variety of worthwhile researches on

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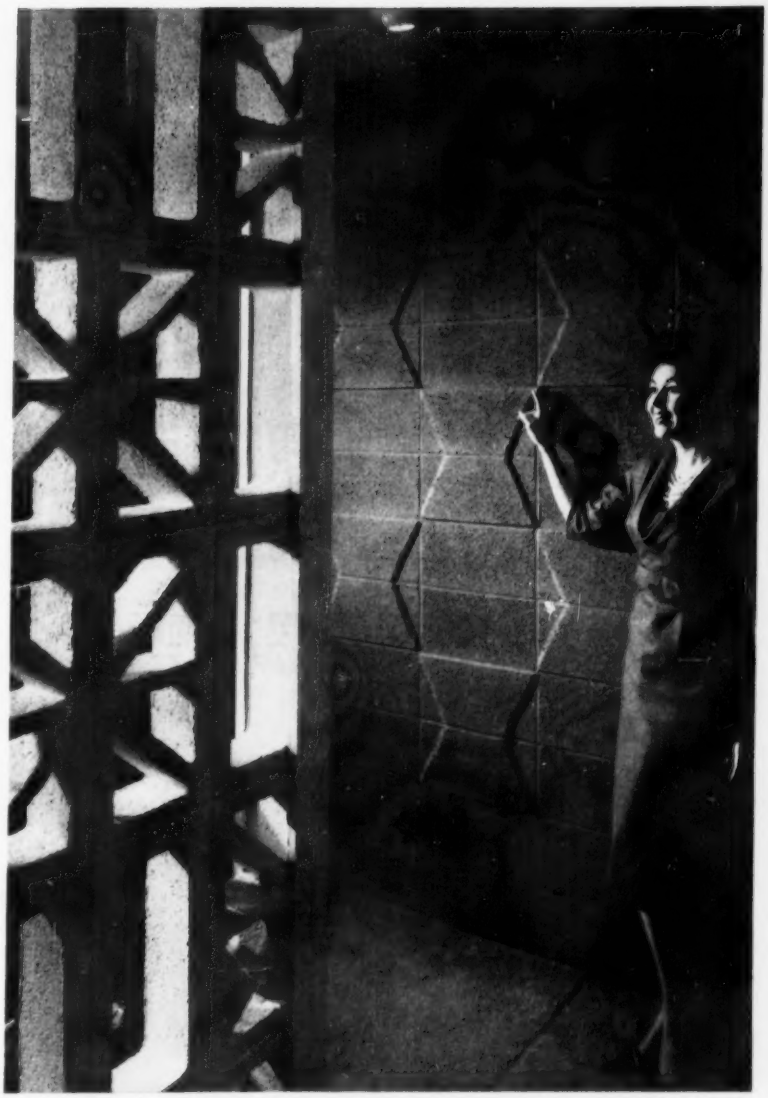


Here and on the other page are views of the reception room at NCMA in Washington. Yet another view appeared on last month's cover.

Gojko Markovic

Donald Giampaoli

Joseph Hill

Promotion director Bill Markert, engineering director R. E. Copeland, Don Giampaoli and Henry Toennies discuss fallout shelter construction plans at the new Washington office.

Richard Niswander and Carroll Houchens, administrative assistants, talk things over with Walter Underwood, executive director.

Secretaries Lorena Singleton, Susie Woody and Harriet Davis at work in the new headquarters.

NCMA Report

Continued From Previous Page

concrete masonry; for example, studies of the effect of various factors on resistance to freeze-thaw cycles, on shrinkage properties, tensile strength extensibility, and other physical properties.

Various studies can be made of aggregates, mortars, cements and admixtures. Test methods such as pertaining to shrinkage can be investigated. Manufacturing research on such matters as curing, artificial carbonation, rack corrosion, etc., also can be conducted. Specific projects are now being planned. You will be informed about these later.

The laboratory marks a logical and significant step forward by the Association in recognizing the important role research has in supplementing our other promotion and engineering work. I am confident that over the years it will grow in size and importance and become to each member one of the most valuable benefits of Association membership.

The New People

The addition of three staff members in order to enlarge its scope of activities and improve the many services to its members has been announced by Walter W. Underwood, executive director of the Association.

Donald A. Giampaoli, a native of Washington, D. C., will serve as associate design engineer. Prior to his new post Giampaoli served as special engineer and highway design engineer for the D. C. Government.

A graduate of the University of Santa Clara, California, with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. Giampaoli is a registered professional engineer and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and National Society of Professional Engineers.

Gojko Z. Markovic, a Yugoslav refugee with legal permanent residence in the U.S., assumes the post of research engineer. His current duties entail assistance to Henry T. Toennies, assistant director of engineering, in the establishment of NCMA's new laboratory.

Continued on page 39

NRMCA Announces:

Annual Convention Program; Safety and Promotion Winners

Similar in intent to our report on NCMA activities, here's, a three part report on recent NRMCA activities including information on the program for the annual meeting, reported in the words of NRMCA Executive Secretary Vince Ahearn:

Through a procedure worked out by our public relations counsel, Gerst, Sylvester & Walsh, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, three members of the American Association of Advertising Agencies agreed to serve as a committee to select the winners of our Public Relations Contest. This Committee made its selections at a regional conference of AAAA in Pittsburgh on November 17. These were the Committee's selections:

Class A winner was Albuquerque Gravel Products Co., Albuquerque, New Mexico. Honorable mention went to Harry T. Campbell Sons Corp., Towson, Maryland; Anderson Concrete Corp., Columbus, Ohio; Maule Industries, Inc., Miami, Florida.

The Class B winner was Jackson Ready Mix Concrete, Jackson, Mississippi. Honorable mention winners in this class were Ready Mix Concrete Company, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Central Pre-Mix Concrete Company, Spokane, Washington; and Guaranteed Concrete Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Winner in Class C was F. D. Lewis & Son, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina. Hamilton Gravel Company, Hamilton, Ohio received honorable mention.

Class D winner was Galesburg Builders Supply Company, Galesburg, Illinois. The honorable mention winner was Associated Sand & Gravel Company, Everett, Washington.

The winner in Class E was Zilahy Concrete Company, Inc., Lake Wales, Florida. Bloomington Builders Supply Co., Bloomington, Illinois, received honorable mention.

The Chairman of the three-man Committee which made the selections is Andrew B. Meldrum, President, Meldrum and Fewsmith, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. He will appear on the program for our 30th annual convention in Chicago on February 17 and will discuss the criteria which his Committee followed in making its choices. The title of his talk is "Words Often Speak Louder Than Actions." Following Mr. Meldrum's talk, the trophies and certificates will be presented by Ralph H. Anderson, President of Anderson Concrete Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, and Chairman of the NRMCA Committee on Public Relations.

The winning books will be displayed at the convention on a table adjacent to our Public Relations display booth, directly across from the registration desk. We are off to a good start with this phase of our Public Relations program and in addition to offering our congratulations to the winning companies, we express our deep gratitude to all companies which participated in the Contest.

We have completed our analysis of the results of the 1959 safety contest, covering the period from July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959. The winning company in the Class A competition (companies producing more than 250,000 cubic yards of concrete during the contest period) is the Ready Mixed Concrete Co., Omaha, Nebr. ,which operated with no injuries to employees, only two injuries to non-employees and six property damage accidents during the contest period.

The winning company in the Class B competition (companies producing from 100,000 to 250,000 cubic yards of concrete during the contest period) for the second consecutive year is Fischer Lime & Cement Co., Memphis, Tenn., which operated with no injuries to employees, no injuries to non-employees and only two property damage accidents during the contest period. Additional recognition should be given this company because of its outstanding safety record over the past six years, during which time the company won the Class A trophy in the 1953 and 1955 contests, in addition to the Class B trophy in 1958 and 1959.

Eight companies entered in the Class C competition (companies producing from 50,000 to 100,000 cubic yards of concrete during the contest period) had accident-free records. Following the policy previously established by our Joint Committee on Safety, Ready-to-Pour Concrete Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, the company with the greatest combined total of years of concrete produced and man-hours worked, receives the trophy in the case of identical scores.

Twenty companies entered in the Class D competition (companies producing from 25,000 to 50,000 cubic yards of concrete during the contest period) had accident-free

Continued on next page

records. United Materials Co., Allentown, Pa., with the greatest combined total of yards of concrete produced and man-hours worked among these accident-free companies, will be awarded the Class D trophy.

Forty-five companies entered in the Class E competition (companies producing less than 25,000 cubic yards of concrete during the contest period) had an accident-free record last year. Valley Concrete Co., Rocky Ford, Colo., will receive the Class E trophy because it had the largest combined total of cubic yards of concrete produced and man-hours worked among the 45 companies.

The joint Committee on Safety decided at its last meeting to add an additional feature to our annual contest which will give suitable recognition to ready mixed concrete companies whose record of participation in our annual safety contest shows that they have completed five consecutive years without a lost-time accident. Special certificates will be awarded to the following seven companies which have had accident-free records for the last five consecutive years:

Buffalo Slag Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.; Concrete Materials, Inc., Morristown, Tenn.; Gethmann Concrete & Materials Co., Gladbrook, Iowa; E. C. King Contracting Ltd., Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada; Kuhns Concrete Co., Springfield, Ohio; Mooney Bros. Supply Co., New Castle, Pa.; and C. W. Shirey Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

Convention Program

Monday, February 15

Committee sessions all day.

Tuesday Morning, February 16

State and Area Association Conference
Presiding Officer — H. G. Feraud

9:30 a.m.

"Coordination of the Activities of State and Area Associations With Those of the National Associations"
R. C. Shiely, Vice President
J. L. Shiely Co.
St. Paul, Minn.

"Cooperation with State Highway Departments on Common Problems of the Aggregate Producer"
Ralph E. Simpson, Engineer-Director
Indiana Mineral Aggregates Association, Inc.

"Collective Bargaining with Unions on a State-wide Basis"
Clifford R. Oviatt, Jr., Executive Secretary
Connecticut Ready Mixed Concrete Association

"The Ready Mixed Concrete Industry in Montana Organizes for Group Action"
W. A. Carson, Director
Montana Ready Mixed Concrete Association

"From a Businessman's Point of View, What are The Opportunities for Group Action by a State or Area Association?"
James A. Nicholson, President
Nicholson Concrete Co.
Toledo, Ohio

Tuesday Afternoon

Session on NRMCA-NSGA Group Insurance Plan and Retirement Plan for Member Companies
Presiding Officer — Charles E. Brady

2:30 p.m.

"Advantages Derived by My Company from Participation in Group Insurance Plan and Retirement Plan"
Henry H. Kirwin, Treasurer
Eastern Rock Products Co.
Utica, N. Y.

"Arizona Aggregates Association Signs State-wide Agreement with Labor Unions Calling for NRMCA-NSGA Group Insurance Plan"
James A. Murphy, President
Arizona Sand & Rock Co.
Phoenix, Ariz.

Panel Discussion on Two Plans with Audience Participation Invited:

Mr. Kirwin	Kenneth E. Tobin, Jr. Group Administrator
Mr. Murphy	Donald E. Shepherd Plan Consultant

Wednesday Morning, February 17

Presiding Officer — F. E. Schouweiler

9:30 a.m.

Address of the President
Mr. Schouweiler

"Progress Report on Second Investigation of Uniformity of Strength Producing Properties of Portland Cement"
Richard D. Gaynor
Associate Research Engineer

"Tailoring a Public Relations Program for a Ready Mixed Concrete Company in a Small Community"
Thomas F. Doyle
Galesburg Builders Supply Co.
Galesburg, Ill.

"Words Often Speak Louder Than Actions"
Andrew B. Meldrum, Vice President
Meldrum and Fewsmith, Inc.
Cleveland, Ohio

Presentation of Public Relations Performance Awards
Ralph H. Anderson, Chairman
Committee on Public Relations

Presentation of Safety Awards

Election of Officers

Thursday Morning, February 18

Presiding Officer — Henry H. Kirwin

9:30 a.m.

Description of the Looseleaf Ring Binder on Fiscal Matters
Mr. Kirwin, Chairman
Joint Committee on Fiscal Policies

Report on Operating Cost Ratio Surveys for Ready Mixed Concrete and Sand and Gravel
Kenneth E. Tobin, Jr.
Associate Executive Secretary

"Congress Takes Another Look at the Internal Revenue Code"
John T. Sapienza
Counsel for Associations

Panel on Fiscal Matters:
S. James Campbell
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corp.
Towson, Md.

R. O. Evans
Concrete Supply Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Ward Anderson
Albuquerque Gravel Products Co.
Albuquerque, N. M.

George C. Eady
Consumers Supply Co.
Louisville, Ky.

James R. Spear
The Dolese Company
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Thursday Afternoon, February 18

Presiding Officer — Quentin W. Best

2:30 p.m.

What the homebuilder expects from ready mixed concrete in the way of a quality product and quality service.
W. H. Day, President
Jackson Ready-Mix Concrete
Jackson, Miss.

"Wider Employment of Ready Mixed Concrete in Highway and Street Paving"
William F. Mengel, Vice President
F. F. Mengel Co.
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

The use of promotion aids in development of wider employment of ready mixed concrete.
George H. Tsuruoka, Manager
Housing & Cement Products Bureau
Portland Cement Association
Chicago, Ill.

"Effective Scheduling and Dispatching Techniques"
George R. Bathe, President
Ready Mixed Concrete Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Thursday Afternoon

Presiding Officer — Elbert F. Lewis

2:30 p.m.

"Concrete Batching Equipment with Particular Reference to Automation"
Kenneth P. Kerr, Chairman
Concrete Plant Manufacturers Bureau; and
Vice President
Butler Bin Company
Waukesha, Wis.

"Problems in the Operation of Truck Mixers"
A. C. Thomas
Assistant General Sales Manager
The Jaeger Machine Co.
Columbus, Ohio

"A New Type of Central Mixing Plant"
R. C. Shiely, Vice President
Guaranteed Concrete Company
St. Paul, Minn.

"The Functions of a Concrete Control Engineer"
Harry Irwin
Warner Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

Herbert C. Cullison
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corp.
Towson, Md.

"A Review of the Status of the ASTM Standard for Ready Mixed Concrete"
Fred F. Bartel, Chief Engineer
Tews Lime and Cement Company
Milwaukee, Wis.

Friday Morning, February 19

Presiding Officer — Herbert G. Jahncke

9:30 a.m.

"How Does the Griffin-Landrum Bill Affect the Operations of the Sand and Gravel and Ready Mixed Concrete Industry?"
John J. Adams
Counsel for Cleveland Ready Mixed
Concrete Producers in Area Bargaining
Cleveland, Ohio

"Where Does the Industry Stand in Relation to the Federal Wage and Hour Law, the Davis-Bacon Act and the Walsh-Healey Act?"
Charles A. Horsky
Counsel for Associations

Panel Discussion on above subjects:
John J. Adams, Herbert G. Jahncke, Charles A. Horsky.
Vincent P. Ahearn

"Washington Report"
Mr. Ahearn

Friday Morning

Presiding Officer — E. J. Nunan

9:30 a.m.

"Lightweight Concrete and the Ready Mixed Concrete Producer"
John W. Roberts, President
Southern Lightweight Aggregates Corp.
Richmond, Va.

"Prestressed Concrete and the Ready Mixed Concrete Producer"
William J. Hicklin, Jr.
Vice President
Capitol Concrete Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Review of Current and Projected Researches
Delmar L. Bloem
Associate Director of Engineering

Discussion of ACI "Recommended Practice for Measuring, Mixing and Placing Concrete" with particular reference to recommendations covering "finish screening."
Stanton Walker, and
E. L. Howard, Chief Testing Engineer
Pacific Cement & Aggregates, Inc.
San Francisco, Calif.

BESSER

VIBRAPAC

World Famous Concrete Block Machine

The Besser Vibrapac is the culmination of more than a half century of engineering and production "know-how." Highly regarded throughout the Industry, this dependable machine supplies blockmakers with a completely engineered system of producing building units by AUTOMATION ★ ★ ★ The *Automatic Feed Control* produces block of uniform quality and density ★ ★ ★ *Automatic Height Control* accurately regulates the height of the block ★ ★ ★ The new *Besser UPT* (Uni-Pressed Top) eliminates ALL core plate marks ★ ★ ★ The exclusive *Besser-Matic* loads green block and unloads cured block, automatically ★ ★ ★ The Besser system of *Automatic Lubrication* means that all moving parts of the Vibrapac are lubricated while the machine is in operation ★ ★ ★ Besser leadership in pioneering new concrete block machines and improving plant production methods has just naturally won for the company the No. 1 position in the Industry.

1st to produce all types and sizes of block on one set of Plain Pallets, instead of using numerous cored pallets.

1st to apply the cam roller system of power application, thereby delivering power with pin point precision and with steady uninterrupted regularity.

1st to offer service in furnishing suggested plans for most economical and efficient plant layout.

1st to offer new block designs to architects and builders for above grade construction.

1st to develop and build a Power Off-Bearing Hoist to eliminate block lifting by hand.

1st to introduce Cubing for fast lift truck transportation and fast truck loading.

1st to use two 10 h.p., high starting torque motors, for maximum vibration force to obtain dense weathertight block.

1st to produce batter block for manholes, on production basis, with same speed as conventional block.

1st to introduce Automatic Lubrication, thereby permitting Vibrapac to lubricate itself at regular intervals, while it is running. Saves labor, parts and maintenance.

1st to use 2000 pounds pressure on block during finish vibration.

1st in the industry to erect concrete masonry exhibits at Architects' Samples Corporation, New York and National Housing Center, Washington, D.C.

1st block machinery manufacturer to advertise block in architectural and building publications including Sweets Architectural File.

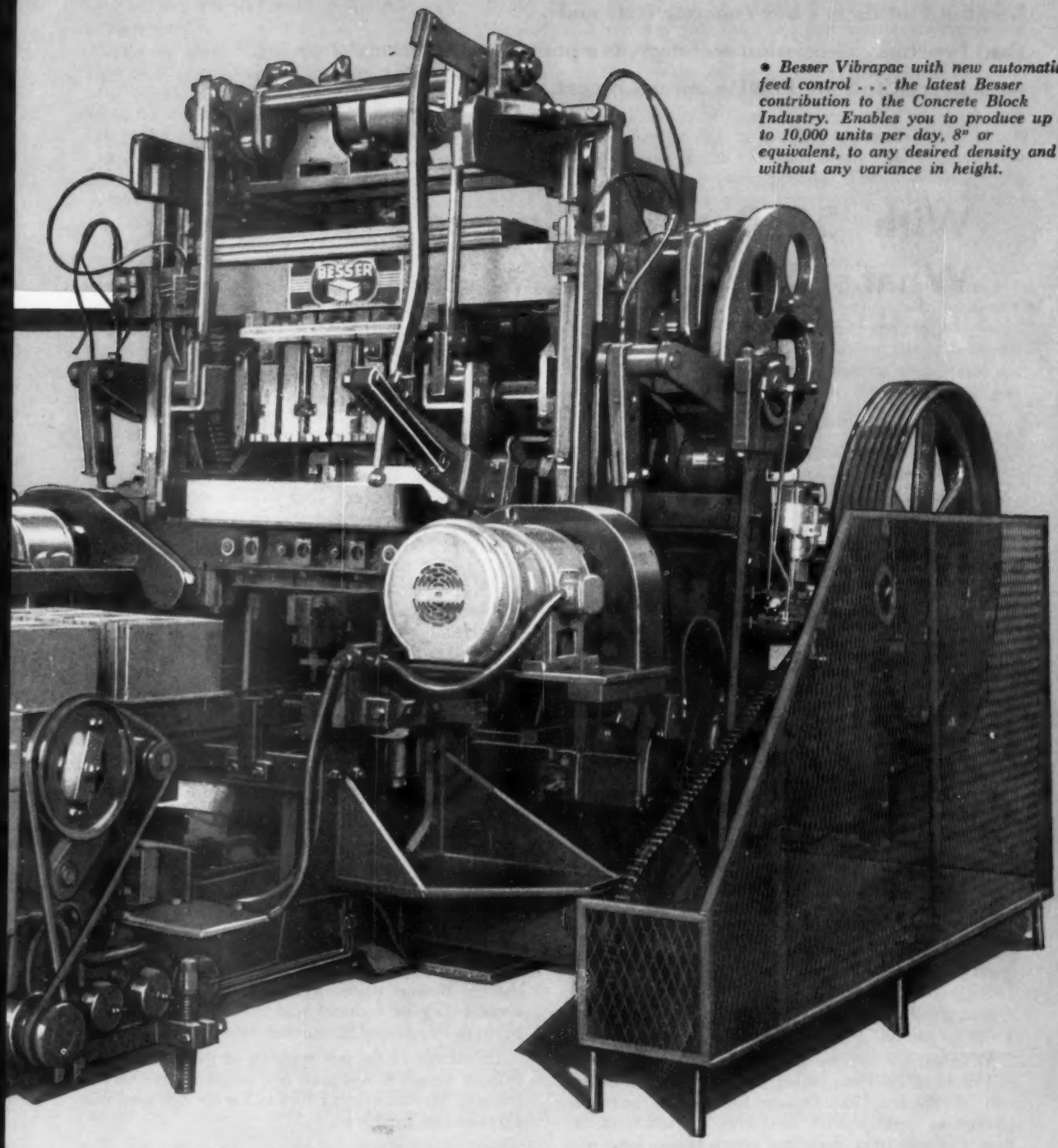
1st to sponsor a school for block makers and block users, with competent instructors and established curriculum.

1st to offer a Materials, Methods, Research & Testing Service to solve mixing and proportioning problems.

1st to produce a building block with U.P.T. — (Uni-Pressed Top) so block has no machine marks whatsoever.

1st to introduce Automatic Feed Control as a dependable and visible means of maintaining the quality of the block and to eliminate guess work in feeding.

1st to introduce Automatic Synchronized Block Handling for both the loading of green block on rack and the unloading of cured block off rack, thereby eliminating one man for Off-bearing and one man at Cubing Station.



• *Besser Vibrapac with new automatic feed control . . . the latest Besser contribution to the Concrete Block Industry. Enables you to produce up to 10,000 units per day, 8" or equivalent, to any desired density and without any variance in height.*

THE CHOICE OF LEADING BLOCK MAKERS — EVERYWHERE!

Today's Front Pallet Feed Vibrapac forms the heart of the modern concrete block plant. It produces premium block on a fast, continuous production basis, and, in a large measure, accounts for the phenominal growth of the Concrete Masonry Industry.

BESSER

BESSER company

Alpena, Michigan, U.S.A.

First in Concrete Block Machines

Because Florida is a key concrete state and Paul Lenchuk, association secretary, is a perceptive observer, we report in full the FC&PA annual report.

With '59 Business Up and Profit Down, What's Ahead for Next Year?

by

Paul Lenchuk

Executive Secretary

Florida Concrete & Products Assoc.

One of the old timers in the concrete industry, his eyes and face wrinkled with the deep lines which a Southern sun burned into his face, leaned back in his chair and looked at the ceiling, a great sorrow welling in his eyes. "H'its gotten so thet this yer business ain't no fun no more," he said slowly. "I've put the plant up fer sale but not a critter will buy hit."

In most parts of Florida, this was the prevailing mood in 1959. There was hardly an area which wasn't deeply scarred with at least one bad price war—and some had it for a good part of the year. Yet, paradoxically enough, business was never better. Many producers were black-inking fast rising sales curves.

"Keep this yer under yer hat," many an old timer confided, "but we're bustin' sales records every month and we don't know when hit'll stop!" It was the profit curve which made the concrete people stop and scratch their heads. Despite rising costs of materials and labor, many areas in Florida were selling ready mixed concrete and concrete block *under* their 1955 prices! In some instances, prices went *under* the 1948 lows!

Paying For Over-Expansion

All in all, the concrete and concrete products industry in Florida in 1959 was paying for its sins of over-expansion in 1957 and 1958. In some towns along the coasts, production facilities were used only a fraction of the time. Concrete truck fleets had grown to enormous proportion, carrying far bigger payloads than ever before. But the profit per payload was smaller than when the truck could carry only 80% as much concrete!

In the January, 1959 Bulletin, in my annual article titled "A Look Back—And Ahead—1958-1959!", this prediction was quoted—"All indications are that 1959 should be better than 1958 for our industry. It now appears certain that mortgage money will be available to finance the growth in building. The recession is behind us which means that Florida will again experience Northern migration. Some of the slack in over-expansion of the industry will be taken up but in all probability, all of the slack will not disappear—until sometime in 1960. Then another huge surge in the economy will call for more expansion—probably bigger than this industry ever experienced at one time ever before." End of quote!

Price War Slowing?

In re-reading this quotation, I think it is still a fair one to bet on. With just a little bit of luck, the equilibrium between supply and demand should be just a little heavier on the side of *supply*. However, it appears as if the worse in price wars is over. There is some blood-letting in a few scattered areas, but it is not widespread and only between a few producers.

Most everyone is now licking his wounds and suffering awful profit pains. He is not as anxious to fight as he was earlier in the year. This wariness may last through a good part of 1960!

Actually, in the late Fall of this year, despite some decreases in business, many producers once again became optimistic. The association's management preaching seemed to take hold and many a producer began looking around for management talent to take into the business. But again, paradoxically enough, many of the good managers in the industry showed signs of dissatisfaction and restlessness. Because profits were so low or non-existent, it would be a poor financial year for many of them. They began casting around for other opportunities.

This is one of the real tragedies of the industry. It is difficult enough to find good new people to come into the industry. We can hardly afford to lose the few good managers we now have in it!

Excellent Year

To get down to facts—what kind of a year was 1959 for business? In a word—excellent! Here are some of the statistics to back up this enthusiasm. There were a a total of 14.5 million barrels of cement used in Florida in 1959, with 1½ million coming from foreign ports. Of this total, 1.2 million barrels was masonry cement, a new record for its use in Florida. About 300,000 barrels was

used for soil cement, indicating that this is a rapidly expanding field.

All told, about 13,000,000 barrels of cement of the type used by our industry to make their products were used, of which the ready mixed concrete industry took 40%, the concrete block industry took 20% and the precast-prestress industries took about 8%.

Breaking these statistics further, it means that our combined industries used about 8,840,000 barrels of cement. The concrete block industry cranked out about 249,600,000 block. It would be hard to estimate the total worth of this production with the amount of price cutting which went on, but choosing a net price of 18¢ per unit would give this production a total sale of $44,820,000.

The ready mixed concrete industry delivered about 4,700,000 yards of concrete at an average price of about $13.50 per yard, net. This would give this production a total sale of $63,450,000.

In all probability, the precast-prestress industries in Florida did about $21,000,000 worth of business, much of it for the state and federal government road system.

All of these optimistic statistics are reflected in the many reports which are received by this office concerning construction in Florida. As a comparison, below is a listing of the total worth of construction done in Florida in the last three years—

1957—$1,269,586,000.00
1958—$1,291,253,000.00
1959—$1,450,000,000.00 (Estimated)

Total construction is running about 14% ahead of 1958 with about a 17% increase in dollar value. It should be emphasized that these estimates *are conservative.* In all probability, a 5% to 10% increase would be closer to actuality!

Of course, not all areas in Florida enjoyed the benefit of this growth, and some were blessed with far more than their share. In construction of all types of buildings, Jacksonville and surrounding areas were not able to even meet last year's level of activity. Tallahassee and parts of North Florida were also finding it difficult to keep abreast of 1958.

Miami's home construction was below 1958 levels although the total construction picture was better than in 1958. The total level of home construction for the entire state hovered at around the 8,000 plus mark, month by month.

Average Worth

One other statistic is worth mentioning. The *average* worth of the over one hundred thousand homes constructed in 1959 was below $10,000.00! This type of home used to be in majority in southern half of the state in previous years but it is now commonplace everywhere in Florida.

These are the cold statistics, but there are a thousand and one dramas behind them. We have seen a change in the kind of builder in Florida during the last two years, with 1959 showing clear trends. The big speculator is in this market now. There are also big land and building companies which are publicly owned. The small builder who constructed a few homes a year is all but out of the market. The trend is very definitely to big land holdings, big tracts of construction, big deals. And our industry has had to change to meet these trends.

In fact, it may be because of these trends that our producers took such a bad beating during 1959, price-wise. The builders are no longer staying in one area of Florida, but roaming all over. They try to beat out price advantages wherever they go, always pointing to the price-war area as the example for price. Far, far too often, our producers have swallowed the bait, then felt the hook.

Tight Money

What can we look forward to in 1960? For the most part, the paragraph quoted earlier as a prediction made in 1958 still holds. Right now, the entire industry is having trouble collecting money because of the tight money market. This is supposed to ease up some late in January and a considerable thaw in early Spring. Most of the sages are predicting about 1.2 million units of homes to be constructed in America in 1960, as against approximately 1,350,000 in 1959. There should be enough money in 1960 to do the job without any strain.

Florida will probably enjoy about the same level of activity as it had in 1959. Some of the people in the FHA office have predicted a bigger amount of activity, but their figures are being disputed by the experts. However, even the same level of business as 1959 is nothing to cry over, provided the profit comes back from its lost weekend of 1959.

Portents

Let's have a look at some of the portents of the decade of 1960. It has been often voiced by the experts that the decade of the 60's should be the biggest building boom of all time.

Based on this prediction, everyone is gearing himself for the business ahead, in particular the pre-fab industries. They are looking upon themselves as the super-markets did 20 years ago and they look upon the smaller

Continued on next page

HOME CONSTRUCTION
IN FLORIDA

Year	No. of Units Built	Total $ Worth
1957	89,000	$821,428,000
1958	90,691	$823,570,000
1959	102,000 (Estimated)	$912,000,000 (Estimated)

builder and smaller supplier as the corner grocer of 20 years ago.

During the 1950's they have worked out their technology so that they can now put out a decent factory-made house at a low price. In most parts of the United States, their market has primarily been the low-cost house. Arizona and Florida have been their graveyards because they could not compete with the low-cost construction of concrete block and stucco. But they feel they have us licked now, especially with metal skinned homes.

National Homes, a huge outfit (350th largest corporation in the U.S.A.) is buying land in Florida to put up a fabrication plant. Scholz Homes, which does a lot of expensive home fabrication, currently has a plant in Palm Beach, Florida. Both are going to hit the Florida market hard in the 60's, with several other pre-fabricators joining in.

Metal Skin Homes

The fabricators, as well as Alcoa, Reynolds Aluminum, and U.S. Steel, are betting that they can beat us with the metal-skinned home. This skin will be erected over wood frame, using redwood so as to discourage the termites. There are now about 200 such homes erected and lived in in Florida. Not all of the construction costs have been worked out though.

If the pre-fabricators do make a dent in the market, it will have profound effects upon the concrete block industry, upon the lumber industry, and upon the home-building industry. The erector—rather than the builder—will become common. Financing will not be a particular problem to the huge corporations as they will be able to raise money in markets not open to the usual builder.

Therefore the role of FHA and VA will be downgraded somewhat. As a matter of fact, pre-fabricators look for a tight money market to help them out.

Some of the bigger builders are seeing the trend and gearing themselves to meet it. Abe Johns of Tampa, a huge builder, is going into the prefabrication of wall components to be used in his own homes. No doubt other big builders will soon follow the trend.

The aircraft factories are looking desperately for ways to use their idle facilities as missiles take their business away from them. Since they were the originators of the stress-skinned panels, they are making little secret of the fact that they might enter the home pre-fabrication field. They are currently busy buying up mobile home construction companies to use up their idle machines. This is another ominous trend which bears watching.

Fight For Markets

It therefore appears as if the 1960's will see a big fight on the part of the concrete block producers to *hold on* to their markets, much less *expand* them. It will be a costly fight, against strong and big competition. One of the inevitable results will be the elimination of the small producer. Let us hope it will not be elimination of the concrete block industry as we know it today.

This fight will cost money, and the concrete block industry might as well get this fact clearly established so as to make some money to be able to pay for the fight. If it hasn't got the money to pay for fighting, (in the way of promotion and marketing programs) it will lose it!

The precast and prestress industries should keep a careful eye on this fight because if the pre-fabricators start winning, it can cash in by building components for homes and commercial structures which will beat the pre-fabricators at their own game. But this will call for research and for experimentation.

Right now, the industry should have someone studying the methods and engineering of the pre-fabricators so as to prepare itself. Calsi-Crete in Chicago is in the pre-fab field to some extent today. We have one company in Venice which makes precast wall panels, but its activities are confined to that area.

What about the ready mixed concrete industry? Several years ago, I made a speech at a national convention (which is still being quoted) which asked the question "Will there be a ready mixed concrete industry in the late 1960's?" At that time, the answer was given that if the industry sits on its complacent rear it may never get off its squat position when some new technologies hit it. These technologies have made some headway in the last year, particularly the plastics industry. However, there have also been some remarkable developments in concrete engineering, but no thanks to the ready mixed concrete industry as such.

Thin shells and lightweight concrete have opened up whole new areas of construction which architects and engineers are enthusiastically accepting. In Florida, only a few companies have had the advance foresight to see the merit of these developments and to develop their engineering and production facilities to meet them.

Yet a check of the leading architects in the United States shows that they have avidly taken to these new methods and there are now numberless projects that are being designed taking advantage not only of lightweight concrete and thin shells, but of precast and prestress members as well. Just recently, an architect in Sarasota who gained world-wide fame for his use of wood switched to prestress concrete and gained wide recognition for his unusual use of it. This trend is bound to seep down to the less gifted.

Opportunity and Challenge

Therefore, the decade of the 1960's will be frought with some hazards from new materials, but I would now predict that the *opportunities* and the *challenges* are much bigger for the ready mixed concrete industry. But only those who will be big and smart enough to meet the opportunities and challenges will be around in the late 1960's. I still feel that technology and engineering will spell the difference between a huge and thriving industry or a beleagured and fighting industry. And this technology and engineering must come from the ready mixed companies themselves and from their associations.

The last 10 years have gone by quickly — and there have been many changes in the total concrete industry. The next ten will go by just as quickly and the changes which are foreseen are truly astounding. Basically, it will be the producer who has developed a professional aptitude in *managing* his business who will meet the tremendous problems of the 1960's.

The successful producer of the 1960's must know all of the essentials of scientific management principles, else the growth will overwhelm him and defeat him. And these scientific management principles must come from schooling, from reading, from participation in management courses and various events and societies. The state association will continue to expand its services in this field.

But even more important, even though it is a basic teaching of scientific management, this industry must develop a superior *morality* than it now has. It must learn to do business following better ethical principles than it now uses as its standard. It must learn to deal honestly and fairly with *everyone*, in a truthful manner which promotes good profit for all. If the same kind of bickering continues, if the same code of business morality is followed as in 1959, there will be many companies going down the drain, hand in hand, but kicking and gouging each other all the way down. The last few down will see the market controlled by a few big companies who have learned how to apply the scientific principles and who have learned the lesson of morality which countless prophets have preached for the last 12,000 years.

Prestressed Shown to Ohio Architects

Prestressed concrete was one of the display items at the 26th annual convention of the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the Architects Society of Ohio.

In the photo, Noel D. Veth (kneeling at right) of Permacrete Products Corp., Columbus, Ohio, explains the concrete plank to James Knapp, one of the 300 architects who attended the meeting in mid-November.

A self-aligning winch draws the forming machinery along the rounded bottom of a ditch. Controls are located on the forming machine.

By use of new machinery and inflatable forms, now—

Pipe Are Made Right in the Field

Used now for irrigation pipe, inventor reports that machinery can be adapted to build other types of concrete pipe.

Construction machinery that builds "instant concrete pipe" in a freshly-cut ditch at a rate of eight to twelve feet a minute has been developed by Fullerform Continuous Pipe Corp., Phoenix, Ariz.

Currently being used to build conduits for irrigation water on farms near Phoenix, the new construction process is being adapted to build storm sewers and other types of concrete pipe.

R. Fuller, inventor of the patented process, said his equipment eliminates joints and seams, cuts construction time and overall costs.

Inflatable Forms Used

Inflatable rubber and fabric forms, designed by Goodyear Aircraft Corp. engineers from blimp-type materials, are part of the continuous-operation system.

Using two 300-foot inflated forms with only three pounds per square inch of air pressure, Fuller can pour as much as 600 feet of concrete pipe at a time without interruption. It is possible to line up forms for runs in miles. Ready-mix concrete trucks are used in a continuous stream to service the pouring equipment.

Developed over the past nine years, the construction process consists mainly of a double-hoppered forming machine that is pulled along the rounded bottom of a ditch, while enveloping an inflated inner form.

Concrete Tucked Under

The inflatable "inner" form is picked up by the "outer" form so tamping devices can literally tuck concrete under it. Half of the double hopper, activated by electrically driven tampers, shoves concrete into the bottom of the ditch, while the other half is forming the top of the pipe.

The hose-like, inflatable form, constructed of two plies of cotton fabric coated with neoprene rubber at Goodyear's aircraft plant near Phoenix, is open at both ends to hold airtight bulkheads through which are pressure is applied for strength.

Simple Operation

The new continuous pipe process, which is much quicker and more flexible than prior metal-form attempts at monolithic pipe, is relatively simple.

The inflatable form is easy to handle and can be deflated for extraction about two hours after the concrete has been poured. This makes possible use of the same form several times a day.

Machinery containing the "outside" form for concrete pipe is set in the ditch and one end of the inflatable form is passed through it with bulkheads at both ends.

When air pressure of the inner form is three pounds, the pipe-laying process is ready to begin.

Tamping Device

As concrete is poured into the machine's double-hopper, the forming machine is drawn forward by a cable on a winch. An electric motor on top of the machine operates the tamping devices that distribute concrete uniformly and tightly around the inner form.

Fuller has developed inflatable forms in lengths from 50 to 300 feet and has laid pipe from 12 inches in diameter to 48 inches. He is now working on a machine and inflatable form to lay 60-inch pipe.

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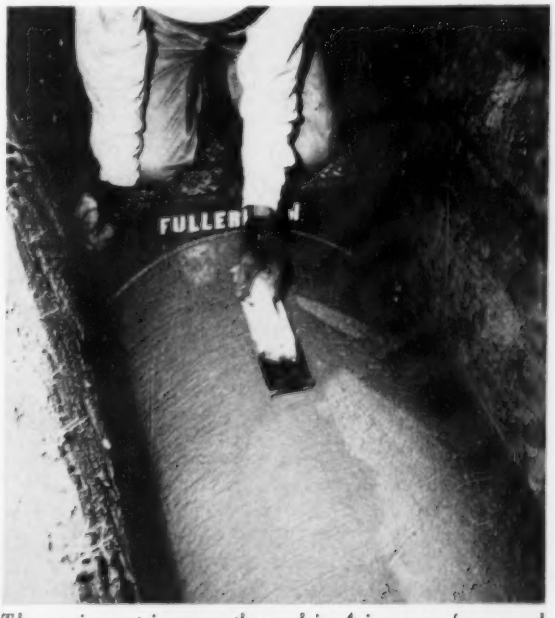
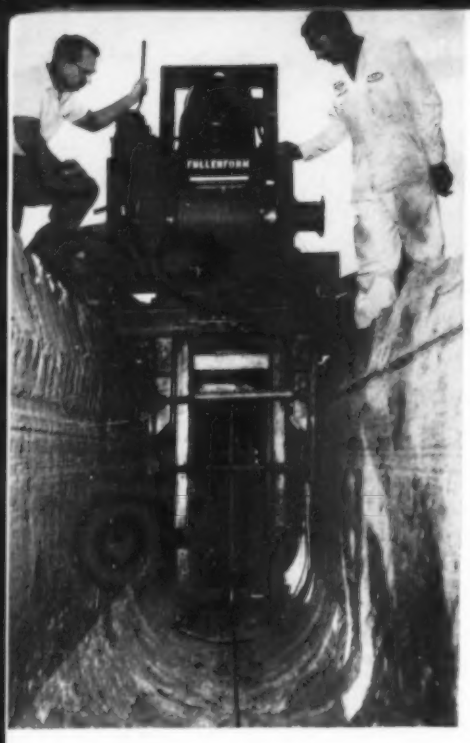
Extraction of the forms is both simple and quick; they're pulled out by rope.



The equipment is presently used in Arizona on farms and ranches; process is patented.



He is currently working with the city of Phoenix on plans to lay storm sewers with his new system and perfecting methods to go after the vast sanitary sewer and other concrete pipe markets.

Goodyear has for many years been producing rubber hose that creates necessary orifices in structural concrete products and conduits. The company's aircraft plant in Arizona helped develop inflatable concrete forms that have been used to build igloo-like grain storage bins and even homes in some parts of the world.

About 20 different machines were built by Fuller and his organization before they hit on the right combination. Experimental tests by the dozens were made on Fuller's Arizona ranch. The tests were pure trial and error. Pipe was laid, then broken out to check for uniformity and strength.

Commercial work on irrigation pipe was started about a year ago on Arizona farms and ranches. Research and development activities accompanied every commercial venture.

Pipe Tested

Finally, Arizona Testing Laboratories found the system and the finished products would meet Bureau of Reclamation standards for Arizona. The concrete conduit, made with the first inflatable-deflatable pipe form, exceeded bureau weight-test requirements by four tons and compression strength by 520 pounds per square inch.

At this point in development Fuller formed a corporation, named Fullerform Continuous Pipe Corp., to market continuous pipe machines, Inflataforms and accessory equipment.

Although the first commercial installations have been limited to irrigation pipes, Fuller is convinced the new pipe-building process is not confined to this field.

Ready mix trucks in a constant stream service machinery developed to pour concrete pipe in a continuous process, using inflatable forms.

What's New in

EQUIPMENT and MATERIALS

Flotation Tires For Ready Mix Trucks

Concrete mixer trucks remounted with flotation tires are reportedly able to operate in loose sand, swampy or hilly building sites without breakdowns.

Flotation tires are a type of tire with extra wide tread, flexible side walls and low operating pressures. This type of tire spreads out under load to "float" equipment over difficult terrains. In one instance, in sandy areas of New Mexico and Arizona, use of these tires is said to have cut delivery time on a 5 cu. yd. load from three hours to 30 minutes.

Harmo Tire & Rubber Corp., 1800 W. Fort St., Detroit 16, Mich.

Enter K36 on Inquiry Card

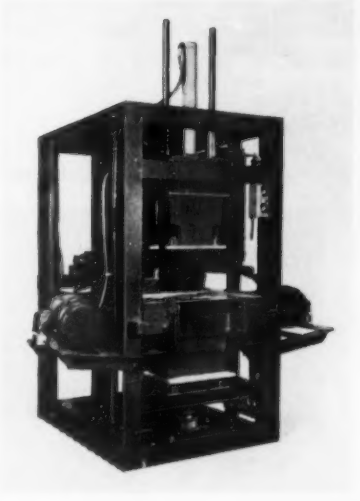
Post-Tensioning Bulletin

A new 16 page engineering data bulletin describes force development calculations, detailing and placement plans, tendon and anchorage assemblies, stressing and grouting equipment, and field labor procedures for cast-in-place and precast post-tensioned concrete construction.

Drawings show methods of post-tensioning, and photos show examples of buildings, bridges and other structures of prestressed concrete. Bulletin 70-6.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., Box 8000-A, Chicago 80, Ill.

Enter K37 on Inquiry Card



Kent-One Plain Pallet Machine

Kent Machine Co. has announced their new Kent-One plain pallet semi-automatic block machine that, in addition to making standard size block, will produce special shapes and sizes. Pallets can be wood, metal or any hard board 13x17" or of a thickness of 3/16" to ¾".

The new air-operated, electrically controlled machine features dual motor vibration with two 3 hp Dinabrake motors. Blocks are sized by low voltage electric sizing rods. Maximum mold size is 12x16" modular but the molds can easily be interchanged so that one Kent-One will make three 4" block; two 6" block; one 8" block; one 10" block; one 12" block; or 16 brick. Up to five cycles per minute are possible.

Kent Machine Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Enter K38 on Inquiry Card

Fiberglas Form For Sign Post Collar

Zeidler Concrete Products has developed a novel new concrete product, a sign post collar, and a fiberglas form to manufacture it. The collar is designed to allow a power mower to trim grass growing at the base of a post, grass that usually goes untrimmed or needs hand trimming.

The collar sets two inches into the ground, sitting slightly below the level of the grass.

Zeidler Concrete Products Co., Clear Lake, Iowa.

Enter K39 on Inquiry Card

Six Block Cuber Developed by Lithibar

Lithibar has developed a new 6-block cuber that does everything from one side only, not only thereby doubling the usual quantity of block removed for cubing but also permit-

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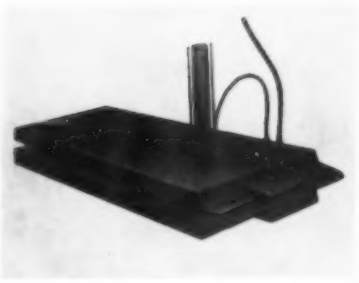


ting more efficient rack arrangement within the cubing area. Heretofore, this operation has been limited to 3-block cubers which can enter the rack only half-way.

The unit is air or hydraulically operated to handle from 4" to 12" solids or brick, with simple push button controls for lifting, lowering, clamping and releasing. The clamping arrangement is such that the front three block, the rear three block, or all six block can be released at will, aiding in forming a "locked" cube.

The supporting cylinder is attached to a 14' cross track travelling on two 40' longitudinal tracks, giving complete freedom of movement throughout the cubing area. Operating from one side only, the racks may be positioned next to walls and also placed end to end.

Lithibar Co., Holland, Mich.

Enter K40 on Inquiry Card

Weight Distribution Charts for RM Trucks

Purchasers of truck mixers can now easily predetermine the payload capabilities of any given mixer-truck combination by means of new weight distribution charts developed by Hercules Galion.

The charts show weight distribution of the 5, 6 and 7 cu. yd. HG Separatengine mixers, with right hand side mounted engine, and of the Mixomatic FEPTO mixers, with straight in-line drive and automatic automotive transmission in combination with tandem truck chassis' of various types; also of the 4 cu. yd. mixer with transmission power take-off drive, in combination with single rear axle truck chassis of various types.

Hercules Galion Products, Inc., Galion, Ohio.

Enter K41 on Inquiry Card

Prestress Beam Grinding

Since many specifications are calling for finely finished surfaces on prestressed concrete beams, Stowe reports on a method of grinding using their flexible shaft grinding machine, the JT50-A.

This machine has a ¾ hp totally enclosed motor and a 12'-½" diameter flexible shaft. In one instance reported by Stowe, a 18:1 ratio wet anglehead was used on the end of the shaft to reduce the speed to about 200 rpm, working on green concrete. Water is added to the surface when necessary by pushing a button on the anglehead. The rubbing action, plus the water, brings a wet cement paste up to the concrete surface. This paste is then rubbed into the air pockets for a smooth surface.

The company involved in this example, Prestress Inc. of Plattsburg, N.Y., also used a grinder with a 1:1 ratio dry anglehead and an abrasive disc to grind off fins and form marks on beams that are cured.

Stowe Mfg. Co., 443 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

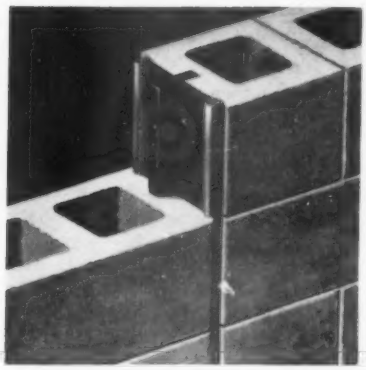
Enter K42 on Inquiry Card

Hydraulic Tensioning of Conveyor Belts

A conveyor belt tension and alignment adjusting device now available uses hydraulic pressure rather than screw take-ups. Called the Hydraligner, the unit allows variable positioning of a conveyor pulley for proper belt tension and alignment. Basically the unit consists of a hydraulic cylinder attached to a bearing housing; the piston is moved by pressure applied by an ordinary grease gun, and held in position with piston seals. The conveyor equipment can be adjusted while in operation, the maker says.

Western Conveyor Co., P. O. Box 357, Boise, Idaho.

Enter K43 on Inquiry Card



Palletizing Booklet

A new 18 page booklet on the subject of palletizing and mechanized materials handling is available, titled "Why Palletize". The book describes the economic advantages of using a mechanized-pallet system and gives a description of methods used.

American Road Equipment Co., 1201 N. 26th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Enter K46 on Inquiry Card

"How To Sell A Form"

Copies of a new cartoon-biography are being offered by Symons. The two-color biography, with cartoons, traces the history of the concrete form and hardware manufacturer from its founding 50 years ago to the present.

Symons Clamp & Mfg. Co., 4249 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.

Enter K47 on Inquiry Card

Wide Flange Control Joint

Dur-O-waL announces that a new wide flange control joint for use in block wall construction is now available. Made of rubber, with flaring Neoprene flanges, the new Rapid Control Joint expands and contracts with the joint, with the joint resistant to cracking, oil or solvents and to weather conditions. The joints are aavilable in cartons of 12 32″ pieces.

Dur-O-waL Div., Cedar Rapids Block Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Enter K44 on Inquiry Card

Electronic Batch Controls Catalog Available

An 8-page catalog describing Johnson Electronic Controls for accurate remote-control batching is available from the C. S. Johnson Co.

Catalog tells how operator can set Johnson controls for automatic batching of from ½ to 6 cu. yds. of any one of a number of pre-set mixes, then keep track of batching process by means of signal lights on his control panel without having to look at plant.

Auxiliary controls for installation on the batch floor and at the batcher discharge gates are described in one section of the new catalog, along with controls for admixture batching.

Another section explains installation of Johnson controls as either new plant equipment or conversion units to modernize batch equipment of any make.

C. S. Johnson Company, P. O. Box 71, Champaign, Illinois. Ask for number KJ-685.

Enter K45 on Inquiry Card

Hopper Car Unloader

A new quick attaching railroad hopper car unloader can be installed in less than two minutes and then, used in conjunction with a Ripco air system, any dry material can be unloaded at a rate up to 30 tph.

The unit needs no unloading pit, no auger or elevator leg needs to be installed, and the maker reports that no wiring, installation or building permits are necessary. The unit can be reversed to fill cars, as in case of loading of incorrect material.

Ripco Air Systems, Oxford, Pa.

Enter K48 on Inquiry Card

Revised Forney PSI Calculator Offered

The Forney PSI calculator for concrete products has been completely revised, and now includes instant conversion data from total load to psi on 17 standard test specimens and masonry units ranging from 2x2" test cubes and 3x6" cylinders to 12x16" and 12x18" masonry units.

The pocket size calculator will be mailed to industry people who send their name, title and company.

Forney's Inc., P. O. Box 310, New Castle, Pa.

Enter K49 on Inquiry Card

Silicone Concentrate Saves Shelf Space

Tamms Silicone Concentrate reportedly saves dealers' shelf space by about 95% since the product is easily diluted by water in desired amounts for waterproofing all masonry surfaces.

One pint of the concentrate is used to make 2-⅝ gallons of waterproofing for brushing or spraying on masonry. It's non-toxic and non-flammable; easily handled by customers. The concentrate is packed in unbreakable plastic bottles, packed 8 pints to the case.

Tamms Industries Co., 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Enter K50 on Inquiry Card

Power Loader Cranes

A new application and specification bulletin on straight boom and jib boom Power Loader cranes for trucks has been recently published. Specifications for the straight boom models, of 4,000 lbs. lifting capacity, and for the jib boom models, with 7,000 lbs. lifting capacity, are given with examples shown of how the truck mounted cranes can be used in handling block, precast concrete units, and other uses.

Daybrook Hydraulic Div., Young Spring & Wire Corp., Bowling Green, Ohio.

Enter K51 on Inquiry Card

"Practical Prestressed Concrete" Published

Practical Prestressed Concrete. By H. Kent Preston, John A. Roebling's Sons Division, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation. 335 pages, 6x9, 136 illustrations. McGraw-Hill. $11.50

This book furnishes the busy structural engineer with simplified information on the design of safe, economical structures of prestressed concrete. Basic principles, design procedures, and numerical examples are presented in terms of simple arithmetic and standard stress and moment formulas familiar to all structural engineers. All design examples are based on Tentative Recommendations for Prestressed Concrete prepared by an ACI-ASCE committee of experts.

Practical Approach

The approach is practical, and several numerical design examples are carried through from beginning to end. In several of the examples, inadequate members or tendons are chosen—common in actual design practice—and then the example proceeds to show how to correct the situation. At many points, too, the mathematical treatment is interrupted so that the economy of the section can be considered before the design proceeds too far. As an aid to the design of structures, construction methods and equipment are discussed, with special emphasis to prestressing tendons which are used in this country.

Among the topics discussed are properties of prestressed concrete, design procedures, materials, pretensioned and post-tensioned methods and when each should be used, and the design of typical members, girders, piles, and continuous structures. Handy tables and appendixes give information on properties of strands, wires, and bars, and specifications and recommendations for prestressed concrete design.

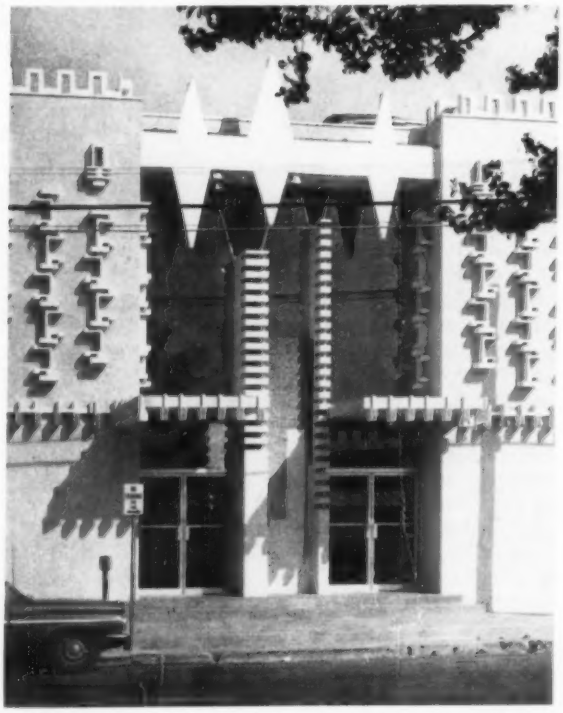
Further information on Preston's *Practical Prestressed Concrete* is available from McGraw-Hill's Industrial and Business Book Information Service, 327 W. 41st Street, New York 36, New York.

Employees Turn Tables, Salute Bosses

Sixty five long-term employees of Material Service Corporation gathered at a surprise brunch December 19 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel to pay tribute to Col. Henry Crown and Irving Crown, Chairman of the Board and President, respectively, of the giant Chicago building materials firm. Each of the employees present was a veteran of at least 15 years service with the company.

Highlight of the occasion was the presentation to the two brothers of identical scrolls, in tribute of their example of inspired leadership and personal interest in employees' problems. Presentation of the scrolls was made by Sidney J. Marks, Vice President, longest-termed employee, with 37 years service. Master of Ceremonies was Arthur H. O'Connor, also a Vice President, veteran of 30 years service.

Standard Units Used to Create Dramatic Effect



Standard units were used to create dramatic and unusual effects in a new building in Houston, Tex. The building used ordinary 16x8x19" jamb pilasters, with one side cut away, for shadow treatment. Inverted 8x16x8" lintels produced the decorative effect on the fire wall, with these units and Haydite block supplied by Texcrete Co. of Houston.

The building itself, a city block in size, is for the south Texas headquarters of Southwestern Bell Telephone. Built on two levels, parking areas are provided on first and second story roof decks. The architect was Joseph Krakower, AIA; the structural engineer, William Merliss & Assoc.; general contracting by Meyerson Construction; masonry by W. W. Bartlett; masonry units by Texcrete.

NCMA Report

Continued From Page 20

Markovic is a graduate of the University of Caen (France) with the degree of civil engineer and has broad experience in civil engineering, including reinforced concrete design and materials testing.

Joseph Hill, also a native of the District, has joined NCMA's staff as assistant to William P. Markert, Director of Promotion. Hill will work on all phases of promotional activities, including national advertising preparation, direct mailpieces, and other promotional literature.

Hill's background is that of publicity writer for the Porcelain Enamel Institute and publisher's assistant at the Goldsmith Washington Service, a national financial newsletter. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland and holds a degree in the Bachelor of Arts.

Copeland reports also that "Messrs. Toennies, Giampaoli and Markovic comprise the present regular engineering staff at Washington. Secretarial duties are being capably performed by Mrs. Mary Anne Menear who, for several years, did secretarial work in the Women's Army Corps, U. S. Army."

"In addition, there is the Design Manual Group which presently remains in Chicago.

"Continuation of the design manual work in Chicago was decided upon for several reasons of which two will be mentioned; it avoids breaking up the group selected to do the job and, perhaps more important, it will permit the group to give its undivided attention to the manual, an essential condition for its completion by July 1961 as now planned. To move the project to Washington where the individuals assigned to it would be conveniently available for frequent reassignment to other seemingly more urgent work would postpone the manual's completion indefinitely. The additional expense involved in these arrangements is not significant and very probably will be more than offset by the resulting savings in manual preparation time."

Next in order, a brief review of the plans for work in the NCMA engineering department, as discussed and approved at the 1959 board of director's meeting, held in July in Chicago: Current research includes (a) further studies of artificial carbonation for reducing block shrinkage, (b) extensive tests to establish shrinkage values for various types of block, (c) durability (freeze-thaw) tests on both laboratory and plant manufactured specimens, (d) structural bond of mortars to concrete units. Six technical publications including convention papers were mailed to the membership during the half-year period and in addition members were furnished copies of Mr. Copeland's report of Engineering Activities in 1958 and Mr. Willson's report of the Technical Problems Committee. A paper, "Artificial Carbonation of Concrete Masonry" was prepared and submitted to the American Concrete Institute for publication.

The Engineering Department also has under preparation a research report on the drying rate of solid units

NCMA Report

Continued from Page 39

and two major Engineering publications, one on the design of plain and reinforced concrete masonry columns and pilasters and the other a comprehensive concrete masonry design and construction manual. The latter is planned to provide the Architect and Engineer with complete authoratative and reliable technical information on the properties of concrete masonry (fire resistance, sound absorption, structural strength, etc.), on design procedures and data, construction practices and details, and on specifications.

It is by far the most ambitious publication in magnitude and complexity undertaken by the Engineering Department and its completion is not expected before the middle of 1961.

This summarizes, admittedly briefly, part of the work being done in engineering, the new laboratory, and a partial view of the Washington office.

Further reports to be published as they become available will particularly cover promotion work, directed by W. P. Markert, director of protion, plus other aspects of NCMA activity.

Otto Buehner

Continued from Page 7

Utah where he could worship as he pleased, work and be free of the yoke of dictatorship. He also dreamed of owning his own business in the new land of promise.

Otto Buehner grew up in Salt Lake City. He was active in sports in high school and developed a keen wit that was to last him through his life. He also developed good business sense that later helped to make the Buehner family products a success.

First indication of his business know-how came in high school. Otto had acquired much barber skill in clipping the hair of his younger brothers. So he opened up shop in the boiler room of the school, cutting his companions' hair for 15-cents apiece. Later, when the janitor discovered the barber shop in operation, Otto squelched a report to the school principal by cutting the janitor's hair free.

Otto's father worked for a while on street cars and in the city coal yard to earn enough money to feed and clothe his family. Then, with little more than a wheellbarrow, shovel and length of hose, he went into the concrete contracting business.

From the beginning the Buehner concrete business grew, slowly at first, but then, in 1911, his work was judged best exhibited at the Utah State fair. The old Buehner plant produced many pre-cast concrete products as well as good concrete for sidewalks, foundations and other jobs. Lawn ornaments were a favorite Buehner work of art in that early era. Many of these are still in existence in the gardens of some of the older Salt Lake homes.

Challenge and Cook Bros. Announce Merger

Challenge Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the Challenge Pacemaker truck mixer and Cook Bros. Equipment Co., manufacturers of heavy duty trucks and truck equipment for the construction industry and world-wide distributors for Challenge truck mixers, have merged into one corporate group to be known as Challenge-Cook Bros.

The new corporate entities growing out of this working alliance, which has spanned the last 12 years, have been formed to maintain the same manufacturing, financing, leasing and merchandising activities of the predecessor organizations. Manufacturing plants are located at Los Angeles and La Mirada, California and Bryan, Ohio.

Announcement of the formation of the new organization was made jointly by J. Ross Castendyck, owner of Challenge Manufacturing Co., and Howard and Charles Cook, owners of Cook Bros. Equipment Co.

Castendyck will serve as chairman of the board of the new corporate group, with Howard F. Cook as associate chairman. Joseph E. Hall, former executive vice president of Cook Bros. Equipment Co., has been named president.

R. E. Swarthout, executive vice president of Challenge, will become first vice president, and Evan S. Prichard, will be vice president in charge of engineering, for the new group. D. L. Adams will be vice president of the Bryan, Ohio corporation.

Marquette 1960 Prices: Some Up, Some Steady

Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co. recently announced prices for all of 1960 at nine of its 12 shipping points in the Midwest and the South, leaving three points undecided. "The effect of these new prices," according to S. L. Cribari, vice president for sales, "is to hold the general level of Marquette's 1960 prices, wherever competition makes this possible, to approximately that in effect this year at five of our shipping points."

Specifically, prices for Marquette portland cements will remain the same as for 1959 at five shipping points and will be increased from 3 to 4½% at the other four. For masonry cement, there will be a price reduction of 3% at one shipping point and increases of from 3 - 3½% at three points. No changes in 1959 prices will be made at five points.

The new quotations also carry an increase of 10¢ a barrel in the charge for packing and shipping cement in paper sacks. Heretofore the charge for shipment in paper sacks was 40¢ a barrel over that for cement in bulk.

In commenting on the new prices Cribari said that increases in the cost of paper packages and higher wage rates which cannot be offset by greater operating efficiency are responsible for the upward adjustments. "On average," he added, "these adjustments bring about only a minor increase in price."

Construction Volume

Continued From Page 9

into balance by the time activity reaches its seasonal peak.

While residential activity dominated the 1959 construction scene, the reverse is expected in 1960, with strong advances in all private nonresidential building more than offsetting a 4 per cent decline in private housing volume.

The tightening credit situation, already affecting the residential market, will be the major damper on the volume of construction that could be undertaken in 1960, which might otherwise be even a larger construction year.

The steel strike, which did not have a great effect on work put in place nationally during 1959, will show its impact on construction volume to a more pronounced degree during the first quarter of the year while distribution pipe-lines are being replenished. However, the industry is at its lowest seasonal ebb at this time of year.

Significant features of the private construction picture in addition to a decline in housing, will be a sharp increase in industrial building, a continuing increase in commercial construction, and a high level of state and local public works. It is believed that a considerable amount of work tentatively scheduled for 1959 is being carried over into 1960 due to steel shortages.

The 1960 outlook by major categories is as follows:

Residential — A 4 per cent decrease to $21.4 billion in residential building, with about 1,200,000 new units started, compared with an estimated 1,350,000 starts in 1959. Within this category, however, apartment construction will continue to advance.

Commercial — Should increase more than 15 per cent to about $4.5 billion. An office building boom will be carried over into 1960, and the housing boom of 1959 will exert heavy pressure for suburban stores and other commercial establishments.

Religious structures probably will reach the $1 billion mark in total for the first time.

Public utility facilities should resume an upward climb, possibly reaching $5.5 billion, led by increases in construction by telephone and telegraph companies and the gas industry.

Industrial building, which declined sharply during the past two years, should expand 30 per cent to more than $2.5 billion as business concerns increase plant and equipment expenditures.

Farm construction, after a moderate rise in 1959, is expected to decline more than 10 per cent.

Highways and streets are expected to remain at near the record-breaking figure of $5.8 billion. While some momentum in the expanded highway program will be lost under the influence of federal contract controls and reduced authorizations, it is believed that a carry-over of some projects which were delayed by the steel strike will keep construction work near 1959 levels.

Public educational building, which declined in 1959, should experience a mild recovery, reaching $2.8 billion. Construction of public elementary and secondary school classrooms should again exceed 70,000 in the 1959-60 school year, compared with only 68,500 in the current year.

While bond issue proposals for schools and other local public works have been approved at a high rate by voters throughout the country, the tightening money market is presenting difficulties in carrying out the projects.

Sewerage and water facilities, however, should continue advancing under the heavy pressure of residential building and population increases, reaching $1.7 billion, a 10 per cent rise.

Military construction, with emphasis still shifting toward missile base facilities, should hold close to its 1959 level of nearly $1.5 billion, depending upon budgetary actions of the government. The same holds true for *conservation and development*, which has gradually increased in recent years, totaling $1.2 billion in 1959.

Predict Tight Money, Drop in Housing in '60

"The housing market, in 1960, will be characterized by tight money which will produce, in turn, a 10 to 12% drop in the year's volume of dwelling units to be built. Sales housing will decline "more than rentals."

This was the concensus of leaders in the housing field who met recently at a conference on "Builders' Intentions . . . 1960", at the National Housing Center in Washington, D.C.

These builders, 25 in all, were specially selected as representative of the homebuilding market in their respective areas. Their composite judgement was presented to top government and private housing experts and staff members of Congressional committees who were invited to participate in these discussions.

Expectations and intentions were polled to obtain a practical check on theoretical forecasts of costs, sizes of homes, supply of mortgage money, community facilities, rental units required and other major concerns in the field of residential construction.

W. Evans Buchanan of Washington, D.C., chairman of the conference, reported that approximately 75% of the builders who participated expect starts, under Federally insured financing, to be down much more drastically than will be conventionally financed housing.

"Over half of the conferees expect rental housing starts for next year to be up," Buchanan said. "The consensus is that sales housing will bear the brunt of the anticipated decline in starts."

Buchanan said, "Sales housing will suffer most at the low price and high price ends of the market. Medium priced housing starts are expected to be down, but not as severely."

Builders were nearly unanimous in their expectations that the tight supply of mortgage money will continue to characterize the industry's financing picture in 1960. They also attached considerable importance to the influence which this factor of tight money will have on 1960's housing starts.

For more information use postcard facing page 48.

Otto Buehner

Continued From Page 40

Otto worked in his father's shop in his spare time and with his brothers learned the trade that later made them leaders in the industry.

Then in the 1920's, Otto went on a mission to Germany for the Mormon Church.

In 1925, back once again in Utah, he married Ruth Folsom in the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City. It was to be a happy marriage that brought two children, a boy and a girl, both still living.

Otto's father died in 1935, thus leaving a heritage of experience in concrete to his six living sons. As business perked in the post depression days, Otto organized the Otto Buehner Co., and specialized in precast concrete products. Later, his company pioneered the use of precast concrete as a building facing.

The manufacture of concrete blocks began in 1937 in conjunction with the Otto Buehner Co. Later, shortly after World War II, Buehner Block Co. was incorporated as a separate business.

World War II slowed down the business but the Buehner family was kept busy on war contracts, turning out concrete practice bombs for the Air Force and concrete bathtubs for war housing projects.

After the war Buehner Block Co. and Otto Buehner Co. stepped up the manufacture of concrete masonry products to meet the expected boom in the building industry. Both firms experimented and carried on research programs which improved their products and supplied the building industry with durable stone and block faces that would meet the demands of contractors and homeowners.

Popularity of Buehner products spread throughout the building industry. Stone faces from the Otto Buehner Co. went into many large commercial buildings as well as some beautifully designed churches and public structures. Stone faces from the firm also were used in construction of Mormon temples in Idaho Falls and Los Angeles.

Some of the famous buildings using Buehner products are the Prudential Building in Los Angeles; the Mile High Center in Denver; the Denver First National Bank building; the new Conrad Hilton Hotel in Denver; the Shriner's Hospital in Salt Lake City; and the Ideal Cement Co. plant in New Mexico.

Otto Buehner's leadership in the industry kept him busy in jobs in the Mo-Sai Institute and the National Concrete Masonry Association. He served a term as president of the Mo-Sai Institute and several years as a director in the NCMA.

Three years ago Otto moved to Phoenix for his wife's health. With his son, E. Walter Buehner, he organized another company in Mesa which specialized in precast masonry products.

Doctors discovered his illness seven months ago. Then, on Nov. 28 at 2:30 p.m., at his home in Phoenix, death ended his colorful career. He left behind his wife, Ruth, son, E. Walter, and a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Duffin of Salt Lake City, and five brothers.

The industry had lost a great leader and concrete pioneer.

FOR SALE
COMPLETE BLOCK PLANT

Progressive city located in middle Tennessee. Three-at-a-time machine, racks, pallets, kilns, and everything necessary to make blocks.

BOX A-78, care CONCRETE
400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

FOR SALE

Prashak 2-block machine, 700 8" pallets, 1500 4" pallets, $500.00. 35' elevator, 5" x 8" buckets, new sprockets and bearings, $1000.00. Jig boom crane, 1000" x ¾ ton Buget hoist for loading stone, $250.00.

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One Stearns Model 50-3 block machine with pallet return, magnetic hoist, 8" attachment, automatic lubrication and power receiver. Excellent shape. One Erickson rebuilt P-6 Platform lift truck.

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No. 8 Columbia block machine, 1953 model, with front roll-off table, hydraulic offbearer, mold boxes for 4" regular and solids, 8" regular, corner, sash, bullnose corner, bullnose sash.

18 cu. ft. Stearns mixer with motor.

18 cu. ft. Stearns skip hoist.

All of the above will be sold for $3500.00.

Also available: 1400 ¼ x 18 x 20" pallets and forty 72-block racks.

Reason for selling: installing Praschak Thunderbolt machine, mixer, skip hoist, etc.

May be seen in operation at:

STEINKAMP & COMPANY
113 E. George St. Batesville, Ind.

FOR SALE

Columbia No. 8 semi-automatic block machine in good condition complete with hydraulic offbearer, all molds from slab to 12", square and round flue chimney molds, 800-18" x 20" wood pallets and quantity of spare parts. Installed larger equipment. One quarter of new cost.

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B & G SAND & GRAVEL CO.
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French side pallet return and two-pallet magnetic offbearing hoist with rectifier. $950.00 takes both. Location, Minneapolis.

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1 Rex, 3 to 4 yd. cap.—$300.
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PD CONCRETE INSERTS. Provide for fastenings to concrete before concrete is cast. Spot non-corrosive metallic threaded holes where you want them. Fast, accurate. Complete line of inserts, adapters and plated or stainless machine screws in stock.

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1—12 cu. ft. Stearns Mixer with motor	750.00
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2—Truckman Platform Lifts	350.00 each
1—#7 Joltcrete, all motors, 3 mold boxes	900.00
1—#9 Joltcrete, all motors, 3 mold boxes	1200.00
1—Lith-I-Bar Twin machine	1795.00
1200—18" x 22" plain steel pallets	.99 each
100,000 pressed steel pallets in stock	

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COLORS

For Cement and Concrete

COLOR YOUR CONCRETE WITH LANSCO CEMENT COLORS, available in 40 ATTRACTIVE shades. Suitable for all types of concrete products. Write for our new color card, copy of "Suggestions For Using Cement Colors," and for free samples and price list.

Manufactured by:

LANDERS-SEGAL COLOR CO.

76 Delavan St. • Brooklyn 31, N.Y.

PALLETS NEED CLEANING?

Our operator trucks cleaner to your plant. Approximately 300 plain steel pallets in popular sizes cleaned per hour. No interruption in production.

FRASER PALLET CLEANING

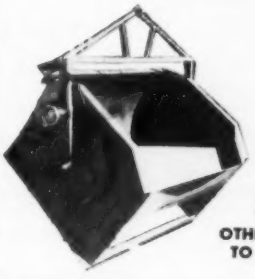
Rine Pries-Gerard DeVolder-Glen Schroeder

P. O. Box 114 Fraser, Michigan

PHONE: PRescott 2-9722

"SKIP-BUCKETS"

QUICKER - CLEANER - EASIER
"NO MORE SHOVELING"
IDEAL FOR POURING:—
SEPTIC TANKS, BURIAL VAULTS
SPECIALTY FORMS, ETC.
CAPACITY—10 + CU. FT.
(For a Two-Bag Mix)
WEIGHT 175 LBS.
FINGER TIP CONTROL
WHEEL & CHAIN OPERATED



10 CU. FT. ONLY $195.00

OTHER SIZES TO ORDER

WRITE TO Superior

CONCRETE MCH. CO.

5352 W. Broad St. Columbus, Ohio

PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PLANT FOR SALE

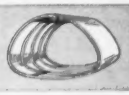
A completely modern plant in Austintown Township, Mahoning County, Ohio, immediately west of Youngstown, Ohio. Complete facilities, including automatic push-button control Heltzel Batch Plant, for producing beams, double tees and floor and roof slabs. 30 acres of land. For complete information address inquiries to:

THE CARBON LIMESTONE COMPANY

Lowellville, Ohio

No Matter What SIZE...

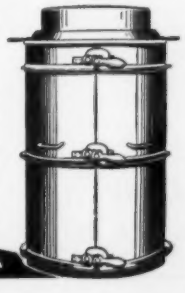
No Matter What SHAPE...



QUINN CONCRETE PIPE FORMS

Set The STANDARD For Producing Quality Pipe!

Over 50 years of experience go into the production of every Quinn Concrete Pipe Form. That's why the Quinn Heavy Duty form is recognized as the STANDARD the world over for producing quality concrete pipe at the lowest cost. Used in making pipe by vibration, spading, or tamping. Sizes for pipe 10" to 120" and larger. Tongue and groove (as shown) or bell end pipe in any length desired. No matter what size, shape, or length pipe you need, there's a Quinn pipe form made to fit your requirements. Write today for our FREE catalog and estimates.



Also Manufacturers of QUINN CONCRETE PIPE MACHINES

Quinn WIRE & IRON WORKS BOONE, IOWA

FLEMING

Here is a new list of block plant equipment which we have recently taken in on trade. This trade-in equipment is reasonably priced and in most cases is available for immediate delivery.

#1

SOLAR BLOCK MACHINE

Fleming-180 Block Machine equipped with a new mold for Solar Grille Block. Machine is factory reconditioned and carries a new machine guarantee. Will produce solar block in 4"-6"-8" heights with only one mold. Takes but five minutes to make height change. Price $2,750.

#2

AT SCOTTDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Kent Single Block Machine with molds and pallets for making 8" and 10" blocks. Machine can still be seen in operation. Price $1,500.

#3

AT PALESTINE, ILLINOIS

22 Steel Racks with 2 x 4" cross members — 48 block capacity. Owner installing a new Fleming Two Block Machine and has no further need for this style of rack. Price $10 per rack.

#4

AT TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO

Fleming-180 Block Machine with three molds. Also a one sack Mixer in good working condition. Price $1,925.

#5

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Fleming-180 Block Machine with molds for making brick, 4" partition and 8" block. Price $1,700.

#6

AT BRAZIL, INDIANA

Fleming-180 Block Machine equipped with molds for 6-4-8" blocks. Also a complete set of plain pallets. Machine can still be seen in operation making a beautiful block. Price $1,850.

In addition we have some outstanding bargains on used single and double block machines located at our factory. All equipment is offered subject to prior sale. Financing can usually be arranged with a 25% down payment.

FLEMING MANUFACTURING CO.

483 FLEMING AVE.,

CUBA, MISSOURI

Phone — TUXEDO 5-3351

ADVERTISER'S INDEX

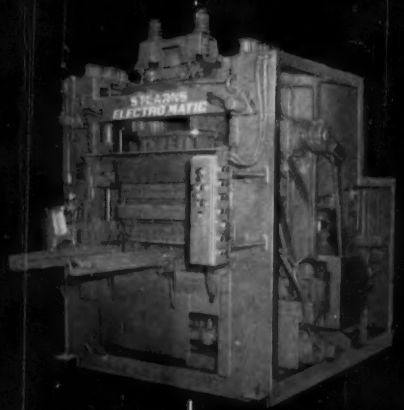
STEARNS ELECTROMATIC

Designed FOR TODAY

Engineered FOR TOMORROW

THE First and Only MODERNIZED BLOCK MACHINE

The one and only block machine . . . completely designed and developed using truly modern engineering principles of operation . . . is the Stearns Electromatic. Stearns, therefore, is the only one who has offered the industry a machine that has eliminated the old line-shaft and cam principle of operation, for a time-tested modern concept of fully automatic operation—functioning by synchronized, independent, motorized unit drives.



It is this principle—plus the complete scope of Stearns design and engineering in the Electromatic that assures the delivery of *more* block of *higher* quality at the *lowest* unit cost. Ask *any* owner.

STEARNS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY • INC.
ADRIAN • MICHIGAN • U.S.A.

SEE US NCMA 40th ANNUAL CONVENTION • LOS ANGELES • Feb. 22-24

No. 154 in a series of advertisements featuring leaders in the concrete products industry who are stepping up block production with Besser Vibrapac machines.

Inland has three Besser Auto-Cubers. Each cubes block automatically, then discharges cube to a gravity roller conveyor ready for transfer to the storage yard.

An automatic weight batcher feeds six Besser 50-cu. ft. Mixers — two for each of Inland's three Vibrapacs.

Three Besser-Matics are cycled to keep pace with the production rate of three Besser Vibrapacs.

Greatly reduced block-handling costs and fewer culls

after installing Besser-Matic Automation

Mr. Stanley Buchenberger, general manager of Inland Building Block Corp. (left) and Mr. Frank Colabella, plant superintendent.

Another block plant enjoys substantial savings by equipping with Besser-Matics! It's Inland Building Block Corp., Division of National Cincrete Corp., Hicksville, N. Y.

At Inland, three Besser-Matics supplement three Besser Vibrapacs, to do all these operations *automatically:* Load green block. Index new racks. Unload cured block. Depallet cured block. Return empty pallets. No off-bearing is required and no power hoist. There are no culls due to careless handling.

Other divisions of National Cincrete Corp. are Besser-equipped, also. In five plants, including Inland, there are 13 Vibrapacs.

Before *you* invest in new block-making equipment, get all the facts on Vibrapacs and Besser-Matics and how they can help you earn extra profits. Ask your Besser representative.

BESSER COMPANY

Dept. 127
Alpena, Mich., U.S.A.

First in Concrete Block Machines

AO-220